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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES. MORNING EDITION.

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No. 54,499.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6-30 P.M.				
29th Aug	MARMORA	10500		
5th Sept	ARCADIA	6603	MACEDONIA	10512
12th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
19th "	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9503
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
10th "	ARABIA	7903		
17th "	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	SALSETTE	6008	BRITANNIA	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
	20th Feb. SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7903		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9503
T. 8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

T.—Through Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

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BERTHS	Carefully selected.
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Allan	3rd Sept. 1908
GUMBRA	5,686	Rover	1st Oct. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Henrie	29th Oct. "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. "
NERA	5,338	Schmitz	24th Dec "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	21st Jan. 1909.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	11th Sept. 1908
NERA	5338	Schmitz	9th Oct. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	6th Nov. "

For further Particulars apply to—

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Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

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(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

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D. BALDUINO	4,580	Mavenzini	15th Sept 1908.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Manchini	15th Oct. 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Nov. 1908

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

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INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

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Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISONZO	5,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept 1908.
OLPER	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Oct "
ISONZO	5,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 145, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 295.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (direct).

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 27th Aug.	9a.m.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 28th Aug.	6a.m.*

* On arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY 31st Aug. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Kowait, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "MAZAGON," 4,997 tons, sailing on or about the 5th Sept.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

26th August, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on	
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartolo	1st Sept.	1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st October	1908
KORNEUBURG	5,201	A. Foresti	1st Nov.	1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	16th Nov.	1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Dec.	1908

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5030	A. de Petris	24th Sept, 1908.

For further Particular regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
GOUVERNEUR	2400	Burmeister	31st Aug.
† KAISER	1800	Pohlens	11th Sept.
† PRASIDENT	2400	Muhlbaner	21st "
* REICHSTAG	2100	Jacobsen	2nd Oct.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
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MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 24TH AUGUST, 1908.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*930	429	809
Karachi	44	"	40	"	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Steamer.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Manchester	...	July 20	Aug. 25	....
B. Merton Hall	...	Aug. 6	Aug. 25	....
C. City of Karachi	...	Sept. 3	....	Sept. 26
A. Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 10	....	Oct. 28
C. City of Glasgow	...	Oct. 18	....	Nov. 5
C. City of Manchester	...	Oct. 26;	....	Nov. 15
C. City of London	...	Nov. 7	....	Nov. 28
B. Merton Hall	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	....
A. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	....	Dec. 18 1909
A. City of Sparta	..	Dec. 14 1909	.....	Jan. 2
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 10	.....	Jan. 13

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 8—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation:

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
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"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly interesting for Anglo-Indians, resident or on leave. Subscription (including postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C,
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL FCS. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL ..... £ 6,000,000
SURPLUS ..... £ 796,815

LONDON BANKERRS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tuuis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

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L. COMBE,
Manager.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.
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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... " 15,050,000

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Asuno-Hides	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mangtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dairy)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

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BOMBAY BRANCH:—

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CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
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POONA RACES-1908.

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,468,244 55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

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Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
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F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Pombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges. particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

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SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

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AGENT,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

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TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.
" 4 " " pints.

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ALDRIDGE SALMON AND CO, LTD., BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS.

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but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION,

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

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THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

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BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale on EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Rowland's Macassar Oil

FOR THE HAIR

Is the Best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

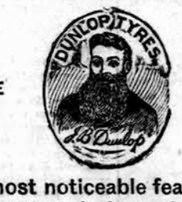
Men require it to prevent baldness.

Children require it to lay the foundation of a **Luxuriant Growth.**

Of Stores, Chemists, and
ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.

Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

SCOTTISH TRIALS. 1908.



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As usual, the most noticeable feature was the overwhelming popularity and success of

DUNLOP TYRES

OFFICIAL RESULTS IN BRIEF:

119 daily non-stop runs were made on
DUNLOPS.
57 daily non-stop runs were divided between 4 other Makes of Tyres.
9 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on
DUNLOPS.
4 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on other Makes of Tyres.
HILL CLIMBS.
30 first places in all seven classes on
DUNLOPS.
5 first places divided between other Makes of Tyres.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

TEA, COFFEE, OILMANSSTORES, HAMS, BACON, CHEESE.

LIPTONS

QUALITY AND EXCELLENCE.

NOTE ADDRESS
FOR WHOLESALE SUPPLIES
23 to 33, APOLLO St., FORT, BOMBAY.
POST BOX No. 248 NICOLL ROAD, KARACHI.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: DWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of Re-imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or debilitated of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated: as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, hysteria and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, nightmare, dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. Married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and inco... Price 12s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days' use are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DISHEARTENED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Review," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the cause of Decay of Sexual Ability, Impotency, Depression of spirits, and confirmed Melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. [illegible], Medical Publisher, 15 Bell Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable at the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co., Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 11th September, 1908, at 4-30 P.M. (Bombay Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Account of the Company, for the period ending 30th June, 1908.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
JAFFER JOOSAB & Co.,
Secretaries.

7, GREEN STREET, FORT,
Bombay, 4th August, 1908.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th September, 1908, to 25th September, 1908, both days inclusive.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 (rupees ten only) per Share, for the half year ended 30th June, 1908, will be paid to the Share-holders of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, whose names stood on the Company's Register, on the 20th day of August, 1908, or after the 4th day of September, 1908.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & CO.,
AGENTS,
The Century Spng. & Mfg. Coy., Ltd.

"BELLA VISTA" OFFICES, CUMBALLA HILL,
BOMBAY, 25TH AUGUST, 1908.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Ad-interim Dividend at the rate of Rs. 10/- per Share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1908, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after Monday, the 21st September, 1908, between 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 2nd September, 1908, on production of their Share Certificates.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 3rd September to the 17th September, 1908, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 26TH AUGUST, 1908.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 50 per whole Share of Rs. 500 and Rs. 12-8 per quarter Share of Rs. 125, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1908, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY, the 14th September, 1908, between 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 1st September, 1908, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd September to the 12th September 1908, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 26th AUGUST, 1908.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

ESTATE BEER SEETAL, INSOLVENTS.

THE GINNING FACTORY and PRESS at Cawapore, containing 68 Double Roller Gins, together with spare parts and Stores.

The property which is well situated and has much available ground, is open to inspection and further particulars may be obtained from the Undersigned, with whom offers must be lodged by noon of FRIDAY 4th September. Immediate possession will be given.

The Receiver does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

T. SMITH,
RECEIVER,
Beer Seetal's Estate, Cawnpore.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.
DEBENTURE LOAN, 1908.

ISSUE OF RUPEES THIRTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBETURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

With the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Section 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite TENDERS for Rs. 30 LAKHS, bearing interests at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes, *inter alia*, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 8th September 1908 and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on first January and first July in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. The interest on Debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal.

7. Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1908.

8. Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December 1908 at the time of issue of Debentures.

9. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made, and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1908.

10. Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, and subscribed "Tender for Improvement Trust Loan." They will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time), on the 8th SEPTEMBER, 1908, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

11. Printed forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

12. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board. Provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

13. As a condition to the issue of this loan, the Board under Section 55 (2) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act reserve and set apart Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 2,90,000 for the investment of Sinking Funds, and the rate at which the Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

By order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
SECRETARY.

OFFICE OF THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST,
ESPLANDE ROAD,
BOMBAY, 22ND AUGUST, 1908.

JOB PRINTING,—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 7, Green Street, Fort.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TENDERS are invited for not up than 2,338 cwts. of good quality MHOWRA SEED, in the North and West Khandesh Forest Divisions. Delivery to be made at the Nawapur, Chinchpada and Nandurbar Stations, on the Tapti Valley Railway, and at Pimpalner and Taloda Towns. Tenders to be submitted to the Undersigned by 1 P.M. on the 3rd September, 1908, from whom all particulars about terms of sale and quantity of Seed for delivery at each Station can be obtained.

A deposit of Rs. 500 must be submitted with the Tender as security.

J. DODGSON,
Divisional Forest Officer,
West and North Khandesh.

Dhulia, 18th August, 1908.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 564 of 1907.

FAKIR MAHOMED ... ...Plaintiff,
vs.
MOHIBUBBI and others... ... ...Defendants.

UNDER instructions from H. H. WADIA, Esq., Special Commissioner, appointed in the above Suit, which has been filed for the Administration of the estate of MAHOMED SAHEB Valad YASIN SAHEB JAVERI, late of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased, and, in which Suit the said Special Commissioner has been appointed to sell the properties belonging to the said estate and distribute the net sale proceeds among the parties to the said Suit in certain Shares and proportions under the Consent Decree, dated the 29th day of June 1908. Notice is hereby given requiring all persons claiming to be the creditors of the said deceased or having any claims upon the said estate to make known the same in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof and informing them that after the expiration of this period the said Special Commissioner will proceed to sell the said properties and distribute the said estate in the manner directed in the said Decree without reference to any claims except those of which notice shall have been given as aforesaid and which shall be proved before him.—Dated this 21st day of August, 1908.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Attorneys for the Special Commissioner.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1908.

SIXTY YEARS—RS. 75,00,000.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 75 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent, per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st March and 1st September.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application. 3 per cent. on allotment, and the balance 95 per cent., on or before 31st January 1909. Interest will accrue on these respective instalments from the date of their payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made, and it and the further deposit of 3 per cent. on allotment with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st January 1909.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (Standard Time), on THURSDAY, 27th August 1908 and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose Office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjaub, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,
J. TYERS,
Ag. Secretary.

BOMBAY, 5TH AUGUST 1908.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 251 of 1900.

(1) RAGHOWJI VIJPAL, Administrator of the Estate of SANGJIBHAI RAISI and Moonim of the firm of RAISI AMERCHAND and (2) CULLIANJI SHUNJIBHAI, the sole proprietor of the said firm and property of Raisi Amerchand.....Plaintiffs.

v/s.

NARRONDAS PURMANAND .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 19th day of April, 1907, the following immoveable and moveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the second day of September, 1908 at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

Lot No. 1.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and the Defendants in firstly all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing theron, situate in and fronting the East side of the Borah Bazar Street formerly in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba and now in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 106 square yards and 6/9ths of another square yard or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 568, and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 78, and at present under No. 79, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the West by the said Borah Bazar Street, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the North by the House No. 78 of Burjorji Rustomji Battliwala, and on or towards the South by the house No. 80 of Muncherji Dinshawji Coachman which premises were formerly in the occupation of Jeewaji Bhimji Cooper and others, the tenants of Rajishewari Gopalrao Myral and are now in the occupation of the said Callianji Sangjibhai the second plaintiff and his tenants and

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting the West side of Bazar Gate Street in the Fort, formerly in Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and at present in the Registration District of Bombay in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 112 6/9 square yards be the same, little, more or less and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 569, and Assessed by the Municipal Commissioner formerly under No. 43, and now under No. 50, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Bazar Gate Street, on or towards the West by the property firstly hereinbefore described on or towards the North by the house No. 49, formerly the property of the late Purshottamdas Pranjiwandas and now of Sha Lakhmidas Wallji, and on or towards the South by the house No. 51, formerly the property of Byramji and now of Doctor Abdool Hoosein Ebrahim, which premises were formerly in the occupation of Javerchand Atmaram and other tenants of Gangadhar Yeshwantrao and are now in the occupation of the said Callianji Sangjibhai, the second Plaintiff and his tenants.

Lot No. 2.

MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

One pair of Gold Sunklas "Taratapkivala," weighing 9 tolas and 9½ wals.

Lot No. 3.

One pair of Gold Sunklas "Patli Googrivali," weighing 8½ tolas and 7½ wals.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. LITTLE & Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed, at Old Secretariat Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.—Dated this 18th day of July, 1908.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE,
BOMBAY.

Positively LAST 4 NIGHTS.
THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26TH,
"MISS HOOK OF HOLLAND."
THURSDAY, August 27th. "AMASIS."
FRIDAY, Aug., 28th. AND SATURDAY, Aug 29th. "THE MERRY WIDOW." (Die Sustige Witwe).

Doors open 8-30. Commence 9-30.
Box Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund ....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.

ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

HOTEL WINDSOR,
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS — A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

Icilma.

Tone your skin and it will resist sun, heat, hard water, cold, wind or age and never grow sallow, yellow or clammy. Tone your skin and on the hottest day you will feel cool, and on the coldest warm. Only Nature's Icilma can give you

Skin-Tone

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, snowy and sweetly perfumed, contains no oil, fat or grease, is the only cream that really gives tone to the skin. Can not grow hair. Requires no powder to hide it. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer. ICILMA SOAP, unlike other soaps, keeps the skin clean and cool right through, always in tone. Only possible soap for hard waters, and for gouty, rheumatic or tender skins. As A Revelation of what a soap can be. Of ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES. Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and is still going strong of all parts. I. R. Gardener, 12, Forbes Street, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. C. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC CO., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

ADVERTISER desires to recommend an excellent SURTI SERVANT. Apply to THE STEWARD, Byculla Club.

A GRAND DISPLAY of fashionable popular motor cars. Big range of choice. Sunbeam, Darracq, Ford, Horbick. All Horse prowers, all types of body. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

AN INVITATION.—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

AVAILABLE from 1st September—A COOL FLAT, Apollo Bunder, comprising large Drawing and Dining Rooms, and 3 large Bedrooms with Bathrooms attached. Rent moderate. Apply early Box No 1512, care of the "Bombay Gazette"

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EUSTACE MILES PROTEID FOOD—Is the most satisfactory and nourishing Food, of the day for infants and all aged, and its merits have been proved beyond all doubt. Obtainable at PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending Purchasers. Apply Box No 477, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially Finest Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. (No. 21, Ch. G, 8th, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and Ask Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 2 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MANURE.—PATENT PHOSPHATIC at Rs. 1 per lb. and GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO, at Annas six per lb. Apply sharp to PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 80 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 80. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

PAYING GUESTS.—To share a large BEDROOM with large Bathroom attached Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 1513 care of The "Bombay Gazette."

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial." Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay)

WANTED.—An experienced HEAD CLERK, for the Establishment Section of the Agent's Office, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay, on Rs. 150 a month. Applications, accompanied by copies of testimonials, will be received by the SECRETARY to the Agent up to Tuesday, the 1st September, 1908.

WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists, are REMOVING from their present Premises to CENTURY BUILDINGS, 45 and 47, Hornby Road, opposite John Roberts & Co., Ltd., from 1st May next.

WANTED.—Paying Guests—two large BEDROOMS with large Bathroom attached—Cool Flat Apollo Bunder. Terms moderate. Apply early to Box No. 1514, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 12 per annum (inclusive of postage.

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FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

SLINGSBY'S TRUCKS.

HAND-CARTS,
STREET-CARTS,
DELIVERY VANS, ETC.
FOR
Confectioners, Bakers, Caterers, Dairymen
Aerated Water Manufacturers, Booksellers, Stationers, Chemists,
Oilmanstores, Wine
Merchants, Etc.

Large Assortment on View.

W. CROWDER & Co., LTD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. **BOMBAY.**

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 10, BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A CHOICE COLLECTION OF OLD CHINA AND SATSUMA WARE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, by order of the concerned.

A choice collection of old China and Satsuma Ware, consisting of large and small jars, vases, garden seats, etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 26TH AUGUST, 1908.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF Valuable piece of Land at Dhondi Road, in Deolali, suitable for Building purposes.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Karmalli B. Sajan, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August, 1908, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.,) at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, the right, title and interest of the insolvent in the following property:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land situate on the north side of Dhondi Road, at Deolali, near Nasik (being a portion of land situate at Tukdi and Pot-tukdi, Nasik Moujo, Sigwa Bowl in the Jewarat, bearing Bowla No. 270, Tike Mahsobashi, containing 15 and 1-2 bhigas and one guntha, Tax Rs. 5-3-3), admeasuring on the east about 390 feet, on the south about 155 feet, on the west by 400 feet, and on the north by 150 feet, making an area of about 2 and 3-4 bhigas and which is bounded on the east by the land and bungalow of Baliwala, on the south by Dhondi Road, on the west by the Dhondi Villa Bungalow, and on the north by a water course.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE ON FRIDAY, 28th August, 1908.

On Friday, the 28th inst., at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, and opposite the Bird Cage Bungalow, the very valuable and artistic design teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Wimbridge, Robert, Breslaur and others, also open carved blackwood teapoys and writing tables, Chubb's and Milner's fireproof safes, combination dressing and wash-hand tables, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs in 10 pieces, lined Genoa silk tapestry, Satsuma and Doulton vases, Wedgewood and porcelain English vases and dinner set, old China ware, typewriter, elegant sideboard and cabinets, handsome pictures and oil paintings, electric punkhs, Singapore cane chairs, book cases, best plated ware by Elkington, Read and Barton, Walker, Hull, etc., fish cases, single and double almiras, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chest-of-drawers, large musical box with Mandoline-tunes, hanging bird mark new cottage piano by A. Wiesner & Co., Berlin, in good order, a year-winding fancy clock in glass dome, perambulator in box, iron and brass bedsteads, Ditmar table and hanging lamps, handsome table ornaments, Parisian figures, books, Elswreck and Rambler Bicycles, cooking utensils, water boiler, copper water tank, Poona roses in tubs, etc., the property of A. C. Bowden, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 30th Inst., at 2 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Sett Lodge", Nowroji Hill, Chinch Bunder Road, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room, and bed-room and office room furniture by Wimbridge, Robert, Davjee Canjee and others, such as drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, partition, painted screen, marble-topped centre side dressing and wash-hand tables, sweet-toned miniature semi-grand piano by Schidmayer of Stuttgart, full size slate billiard table by J. Bennett, of London, with 35 balls, cues, marking board, 4 light billiard lamps, gilt figures, large musical box with harmonium with 5 spare rollers, playing 48 tunes by Curvoiser, large size telescopes by Gilbert and Jones of London, on stands, Venetian glass mirrors, English writing table, convertible into centre table, Persian and other carpets, Wheeler and Wilson's No. 9 hand-sowing machine with automatic cabinet, photograph table, China game dish, brass and wooden latest designed single and double steads, single and double mirror door almiras, chest-of-drawers, telescopic dining table, mirror sideboard and dumbwaiters, chairs, open carved black-wood sofas, centre tables, chairs, pier tables, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, garden plants in tubs and pots, garden fountain, etc., the property of Jalbhai Ardesher Seit, Esqr, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On MONDAY, the 31st Inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Rahim Mansions, Colaba Causeway, opposite Messrs. Leopold and Co., the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, such as sliding dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, dinner waggon, suite of velvet lined sofas and chairs, side and corner cabinets, teapoys, easy chairs, bedsteads, single and double almiras, chest of drawers, marble-topped dressing and washand table, clothes presses, windproof lamps, carpets, table ornaments, etc., the property of S. Meyers, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 26TH AUGUST, 1908.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

B.G.

"APENTA"

NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES at Chukla Street and at Nishanpada Street.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 365 of 1908.

Abdool Rehman Jitaker.....Plaintiff.
vs.
Aminabibi and others.....Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will, under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Special Commissioner appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the Consent Order, herein dated the 3rd day of August, 1908, sell by Public Auction on the following days the following immove

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 3rd September, 1908, at 2 P.M. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Letter from Mr. W. A. Chambers—Thanking the Corporation for re-appointing him to be Assessor to the Tribunal of appeal under the City Improvement Act.
2. Letters from Mr. Hormusji Ruttonjee Comrigar—Complaining of certain Works done at a building at Marine Lines.
3. Letter from Mr. P. Miranda, G. B. V. C.—Complaining of unsatisfactory arrangements for the sale of beef at the Pedder Market.
4. Letter from Mr. Dorabji Rustomji—Suggesting a remedy for cholera.
5. Joint Schools Committee Letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of the Committee's Meeting.

Letter from the Commissioner—

6—7. Requesting sanction to fresh Regular Lines of Streets being prescribed for the portion of Charni Road lying between Queen's Road and Girgaum Road and Shamsett Street,

8. Reporting the circumstances connected with a tramway accident near the Pydhowni Junction.
9. Forwarding quarterly statements regarding the cleaning of sewers and drains in the City.
10. Forwarding a quarterly return of cycles taxed in the City.
11. Recommending sanction to certain Roads on the City Improvement Trust's Hornby Road Estate being named respectively "Bastion Road," "Wallace Street" and "Theatre Road."
12. Requesting sanction to the G. I. P. Railway Co. being permitted to carry the Mahim Chord Line of the Harbour Branch Railway across the Tansa and Vehar Mains.

Government Letters—

13. Expressing the hope that negotiations between the Corporation and the G. I. P. Railway Co. in the matter of construction of certain overbridges may proceed so as not to allow any time to be lost in commencing and completing them.
14. Inviting the views of the Corporation on the suggestions made by the Director of Public Instruction as to the construction of Primary School Buildings.
15. Sanctioning the re-employment under the Bombay Municipality of Mr. Shivram Trimbak Thakur, a superannuated pensioner of Government.
16. Suggesting an amended additional draft regulation for treating leave granted on deputation as qualifying both for leave and pension.

Letters from the Commissioner—

17. Requesting sanction to the extension of a pipe sewer in Kumbharwada Cross Lane.
18. Reporting that an additional stopping station for Tramcars at the junction of Kalbadevi Road and Old Hanuman Lane has been recently opened.
19. Reporting as to the proposal to carry out the work of metalling roads during night time.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee :—

20. Recommending that in reply to her letter regarding the lease of certain stalls in the Null Bazzar Market, Bai Laxmibai, widow of Kandapa Mahajan, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
21. Recommending that in reply to his letter regarding the grievances of people resorting to the Hindu Cemetery at Tank Bunder, Rao Bahadur Vassanji Khimji be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
22. Forwarding a letter from the Commissioner regarding the sale of certain articles of General Stock and Surplus and Obsolete Stores.
23. Recommending an additional Budget Grant of Rs. 2,369 to meet the cost of raising the existing boundary wall of the Bandora Slaughter Houses on the north side.
24. Framing, subject to confirmation by the Corporation and Government, a Regulation under which pensions, gratuities and compassionate allowances may be calculated on the basis of average monthly salary during the last three years of service.
25. Recommending an additional grant of Rs. 99,265 to meet the cost of works in connection with the drainage of the Sub-District of Colaba.
26. Recommending that in reply to his letters regarding the acquisition of setbacks in Fort, Mr. Ardeshir Nowroji Guzdar be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
27. Recommending an additional grant of Rs. 1,470-6-11 to meet certain charges in respect of privilege leave allowances.
28. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding a report regarding plague cases at Cawasji Patel Street, &c.
29. Notice of Motion from Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the arrangements made for supervising the sale of milk.
30. Report of the Committee of the Corporation—Regarding the desirability of making re-Vaccination compulsory in the City.
31. Notice of Motion from Mr. A. K. Leslie—For expressing opinion that a method of voting referred to the Corporation by Government is suitable for adoption in the case of Elections of Justices to the Corporation.

Letters from the Commissioner—

32. Reporting the payment of Rs. 300 made to Bai Jivanbai for the charges incurred by her in connection with the proposed acquisition of her property at Hamalwadi.
33. Forwarding Reports as to the precautions enjoined for public safety during road excavations and repairs, etc.
34. Reporting the acceptance of private offers for the 13½ Lakhs loan.
35. Communicating the sanction of Government to a loan of Rs. 15 Lakhs proposed to be raised for Street Improvement.
36. Notice of Motion from Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin—For obtaining a report as to the desirability of having clock towers put up in important centres or thoroughfares of the City.
37. Joint Schools Committee Letter—Requesting sanction to the scale fixed for the lowest paid clerks in the Municipality being adopted for the Committee's Establishment.

Letters from the Commissioner—

38. Requesting that an acting Secretary to the Joint Schools Committee, be appointed during the absence of the permanent incumbent on leave.
39. Reporting the accidents caused by tram cars since the electrification of Tramways.
40. Requesting sanction to Mr. Yeshwant Anna Kuntee being permitted to build a small overbridge over a water-course at Parel Chawl Road.
41. Conveying the thanks of the Central Committee of the Bombay Medical Congress for the Corporation's donation towards the expenses of the Congress.
42. Forwarding a letter from the Secretary to the Medical Congress inviting the Corporation to nominate two representatives on the Central Committee.
43. Submitting monthly reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
44. Forwarding the Health Officer's Report for the Second Quarter of 1908.

Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—

45. Submitting proposals in connection with the compilation of a general index to the proceedings of the Corporation.
46. Reporting Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee.
47. Submitting a list of outstanding Committees of the Corporation.
48. (a) Government Letter—Asking for an early reply of the Corporation to their letter regarding the development of Bombay City. (b) Report of the Committee of the Corporation on the same subject.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

49. Regarding the conduct of certain licensed Plumbers.
50. Regarding the proposal to hand over the site of the Gilder Tank for a Musafarkhana.
51. Regarding the legality of the procedure adopted by the Standing Committee in sanctioning the payment of maximum salary to an officer.
52. Regarding matters connected with the sale of the right of receiving and disposing of carcasses at Koorla.
53. Regarding nuisance caused by vagrant lepers.
54. Regarding the question of placing the Water Department in sole charge of an expert Water Engineer.
55. Regarding matters connected with Tramway extensions in the City.

By order of the President,

R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OFFICE,
Bombay, 25th August, 1908.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Review Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Reports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Statements of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Rhine Ports and Japan, Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

THE NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE

Claims paid £24,000,000.

Extract from "The Review."

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed, that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to—

AGENTS WANTED.

ADDRESS: GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, *Parsi Bazaar Street.*

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents.
O. C. B. WIMBUSH,
Manager.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Inchborva, 2572 tons, Captain D. Nicholas arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday 24th August should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Fareweil .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus.....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt E Stocken.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—August 25.

Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin.....T Morrison & Co
Brand.....1519 Evenson .....W & A Graham & Co
Burn Ardsessan..2274 .....T Morrison & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
Calcutta .....2244 Young .....Bombay Co
Caledonia.....5529 Tocque.....P & O Co
Firoose.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Heathdene.....2277 Tippett N F...G Mackintosh & Co
Hild.....1145..... Salvesen...F F Campbell & Co
Inchhorva...2572 Nicholas .....
Kt. Errant ...4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Kirley Bank.....2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kt. Templar .....4691 Billett ..... W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Mazagon.....3279 Lowe .....M M & Co
Nownel Bahr..178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Nurani.....2870 Clingaw.....T M & Co
Oceana 3507 Hayword ...Shanghai...27-10 P & O S N Co
Rahmani.....1172 Geddie .....N F B & P S N Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1021 Ledbetter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1515 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin...Shah .....Shah S N Co
Strathbiane...2828 Smith .....R A Willes
Sutherland.....2277...Parlett.....W & A Graham & Co
Wearbeck.....2446 Thompson ...W & A Graham & Co
Warora .....2565 Shepherd ...Calcutta M M & Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—August 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan MacIver	2418	Redford	N F		F Muir & co
B Urlana	3384	Robertson	N F		M M & Co
C & R Yetorofu Maru	4165	Sato	Kobe	29-8	N Y Kaisha
D & E Colaba	3899	Robertson	... M'borough	7-9	M M & Co
F Wistow Hall	2193	Meria	...L'pool .	5-9	K Nixon & Co
G Naseri	911	DeMiere...	Busreh	30-8	B & P S N Co
H Haidari	1563	DeLorine	...Mauritius.	29-8	B I S N Co
K Gouverneur	...2129	Burmistor...	Z'bar	31-8	A Strandes
L Conrland	...760	Ebrahim	...Repairing...		Bo S N Co Ld
M Alavi	...2324	Hill	.....Jeddah	21-9	B & P S N Co
N Merton Hall	2777	Prowse	...Newport	5-9	K N & Co
O Monsoori	1735	Hanna	...R S Ports	29-8	B & P S N Co

Offside.

N Ahmadi...1540 Hughes R.S. Ports 11-9 B & P S N Co

M W D D

Africa.....1301.....Morrison...Busreh 31-8...M M & Co

H W V D

Linga .....953 Rothwell ...K'chi 28-8...M M & Co

H W P D

Satrunji.....547 Hoosein ...K'chi 25-8 Bo S N Co Ld
Bahaduri.....829 Faxcera.... M'Goa 26-8 Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Manchester 3562. Findlay. A'wp 29-8 K N & Co
2 Olympi...3269 Osborne L'pool 5-9 W & A G & Co
3 Oriental...3085 Snow .....Shanghai 1-9 P & O Co
7 Persia ...8779..... Bartol...Triest 1-9...A L S N Co
10 & 11 Marmora 5239. Westen London 29-8 P & O S N Co Ld
16 Kola.....510 Moxen...Busreh.....27-8 M M & Co

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Inchborva s.....	Nicholas	Calcutta, Aug 14

The steamer Hild, for Bangkok &c., began to load yesterday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Sinclair left Liverpool on the evening of the 23rd instant.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Macdougall, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta on the morning of the 24th instant.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Gordon, left Suez for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, on the morning of the 22nd instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Kageshima Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 23rd instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. Steamer Ischia, from Hongkong left Singapore for Penang and Bombay on the 25th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. Steamer Deo Baldnino from Genoa left Suez for Aden and Bombay on the 25th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Takasaki Maru arrived at Hongkong yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	From
7	Overdale	Calcutta
12	Flamingo	Calcutta
14	Nairn	Calcutta
20	Gorjis an	London
22	Clan Lindsay	Coast
22	Shadwell	London

DAILY EXPORTS, AUG. 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—1 bale carpets Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—100 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—1 pot rosa oil, M Jafferbhoy ; 32 bales hides and skins, H D Haji Moosa ; 96 cwt old rubber, A H A Shaiwalla ; 49 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co; 24 bales hides, H N H Essa ; 25 bales skins, R M Kooka; 4 cwt bees wax, 6 cwt turmeric, K Damodher; 50 cwt cottonseed, G Madhowjee and Co; 7 cases brassware and 2 bales carpets, C Byramjee; 22 bales skins, H R Haji Oomer; 92 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 11 bales skins E Moloobhai.

FOR ANTWERP.

City of Manchester s—275 bales cottonfly, C Hirji and Co: 400 bales cottonfly, H E Bode and Sons; 4,004 cwt mowrseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 cwt myrabellams, H H Shah and Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 25 bales cotton, B Hurbham.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Wistow Hall s—1,000 tons Manganese ore, K Nixon and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Marmora s—11 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Persia s—275 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 110 bales twist, Mehta Sampat and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Manchester s—6,603 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Persia s—2,000 cwt castorseed, Volkart Bros; 450 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Merton Hall s—500 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—520 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Persia s—112 cwt gum, Sewji Damjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Yetorofu Maru s—45 cwt selarus, Hussonally Sabor; 750 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Oriental s—18 chests opium, P. and O. Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yetorofu Maru s—200 cwt red ochre, H S Bebani.
Oriental s—1,500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

MR. S. B. BROACHA AND UNREST.

A Civilian's Reply.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It rather surprises one to find a Bombay journalist taking the irresponsible utterances of a Parsee before a convivial Scotch audience so seriously as you seem to do. Mr. Broacha's Edinburgh address is undoubtedly very clever and entertaining, but does it contain anything of the slightest value touching on the question of the present unrest and the social relations between Indians and Europeans? I venture to opine that it does not, and further I am inclined to think that it was delivered chiefly, if not solely, in order to enable him to vent his feelings against two eminent Bombay Civilians, who although not specifically named are indicated beyond all possibility of mistake.

Those of us who are old enough to remember the circumstances of the Magisterial case in which Mr. (nor Sir) William Lee-Warner appeared as complainant must know that he maintained that his touching with his whip one of the Parsee mourners in the funeral procession was a pure accident, and had it been otherwise, is it fair on the part of Mr. Broacha to cite an incident that occurred nearly forty years ago as an illustration of the habitual treatment of natives by Europeans? Further, does it lie well in his mouth to retail this old story when one recollects how in much more recent years a Parsee Civilian incurred the severe censure of Government for a wanton and deliberate insult to the corpse of a Hindu?

And with regard to his second illustration of want of sympathy on the part of Europeans is it not just possible that Sir Steyning Edgerley did not know Mr. Broacha by sight, perhaps had never even heard of him?

But without wasting more time on this amiable gentleman's lucubrations I would ask by what right a Parsee can claim to speak on behalf of the natives of India? I am aware that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji posed as "Member for India" in the British Parliament, but then what do people at home, who have not been out here, know of the country or its inhabitants?

There are doubtless hundreds of educated men who imagine that Parsees form a very considerable proportion of the population, at least in Western India.

What is the real truth? They number at most eighty thousand in the whole of India and are dwindling in numbers. They are aliens just as much as Europeans are—they are loved (or hated) by the natives of India just about as much as we are. They are to be found only where Europeans are found and if by any chance it ever were to happen that the white man had to leave this country the Parsee would be chucked out with him, or perhaps before him.

The real natives of India the Hindus and Mahomedans hold no social intercourse with the Parsees. They want neither their advances nor ours in that direction, and even should Englishmen and English-women drink tea and eat cake with Parsees in Ladies' Clubs till the crack of doom the cause which some persons seem to hold so dear (whether honestly or professionally I know not), viz. the "rapprochement" of European and Indian, of white and black, of West and East, of conqueror and conquered, of Christian and Pagan, will not be one jot advanced, and this no one can know better than Mr. Broacha himself.—Yours etc.

AN EX-CIVILIAN.

[We cannot agree with our correspondent as to Mr. Broacha's motives and would point out that since our review of the speech in question appeared our contemporaries have expressed almost precisely similar views to our own. The points our correspondent draws attention to were merely incidental and even if Mr. Broacha had omitted reference to them the value of his utterances would have been in no way diminished. Unfortunately he is not in Bombay to answer for himself.—ED., *B. G.*]

UNCONCERNED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bombay dailies are being flooded with correspondence on the subject of increased ghary-fare. I am so much amused at it that I feel inclined to give you the reason why. To an average Indian it looks like a storm in a tea-pot. He would haggle over the price of his daily supply of beetle-nut. It is the Europeans and those who have learnt to imitate their manners, who will be the chief sufferers. An average Indian is not given to adopt the superior manners of getting into a ghary, and ordering the driver to proceed to a certain point, relying on the legal duty to obey on one hand, and to pay the legal fare on the other. He tries his best to settle the fare for himself, and does it with success even with the present rates, unless he is cornered by the exigencies of circumstances. And he will continue to do so with equal chances of success, come what may. Most of the Indian elite would prefer to climb down, and with the rest I express my deepest

SYMPATHY,

August, 24.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENT of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

KOLHAPUR.

BIRTH.

HARRISON—August 23, at Kolhapur, the wife of Captain Hugh Harrison, Bombay Political Department, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

STRACEY—August 18, at Tumarkod, Guntur District, the wife of Mr. D. A. Stracey, Forest Department, of twins (girls).

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
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TELEPHONE NO. 947.

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The Wonderful Tonic and bracing effect of Chiretones, are felt after the first few doses.
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THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.
When passing our Fort Establishment, notice the exhibit in one of our windows.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 23m.; Sun sets, 6h. 59m.; High water, 11-39m., 11-24a.; Low water, 4-42m., 5-31a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m.
Rugby Football Tournament.
Empire Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Aug. 27th. New Moon, 4h. 28·9m. a.m.; Aug. 26th, in Apogee, 11h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, August 27.—Opening of tenders for Bombay Port Trust new Loan of 75 lakhs. Bombay Club, half yearly general meeting, 6-30 p.m. Bombay Millowners' Association, special general meeting, 3-30 p.m. Jumna Ginning and Pressing Company, 7 Marine Street, 3-30 p.m. Empire Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 23m.; Sun sets, 6h. 58m.; High water, 0-4m., 11-56a; Low water, 5-15m.; 5-57a.

Friday, August 28.—P. and O. steamer "Egypt," with English mails of 14th instant, due to arrive at 5 a.m. Empire Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 23m.; Sun sets, 6h. 57m.; High water, 0-28a.; Low water, 5-47m., 6-23a.

Saturday, August 29.—Empire Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p.m. Khandesh Press Company, 31 Church Gate Street, 3-39 p.m. Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana "A." Team vs. Baronet, home. "B." team vs. G. I. P. R., "B." Team, away. Sun rises, 6h. 23m; Sun sets, 6h. 57m; High water 0-27m., 0-51a; Low water, 6h. 18m., 6-50a.

Sunday, August 30.—11th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 23m.; Sun sets, 6h. 56m.; High water, 0 58m., 1-15a.; Low water, 6-48m., 7-18a.

Monday, August 31.—Ganesh Chaturthi, Hindu holiday. Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana vs. Byculla Club. "B" Team vs. R. A. Sun rises, 6h. 24m.; Sun sets, 6h. 55m.; High water-40a.; 1-31m., 1 Low water, 7-17m., 7-47a.

Tuesday, September 1.—Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 6h. 24m.; Sun sets, 6h. 54m.; High water, 2-6m., 2-8a; Low water, 4-47m.; 8-18a.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A meeting of the Improvement Trust was held yesterday afternoon under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Dunn, when the annual administration report for the past year was under consideration.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to day, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) Papers to be read :—"Some Bihari Amulets," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, M. A., B. L.; "A note on Krishna and his consort Radha," by Rao Bahadur R. C. Artal.

THE members of the London Stock Exchange enjoy their little joke, even when times are bad. Amid the marked excitement in Esperanzas and one or two other Mexican gold mining shares on the 29th July, some members of the House derived considerable amusement, a Home paper says, at the expense of one of their *confreres*. They got him to make a market in "El Poboros," and it was not until he had booked orders for several thousands and found himself "caught short" that he realised that he had fallen into the trap of dealing in a security having no existence outside the imagination of some of his colleagues.

WHEN IT HAPPENS AGAIN.

A thing may occur once, and we do not notice it; or twice or thrice; but when it happens again, and physicians and neighbours tell us of it, then we cannot overlook it any longer. It is good fortune for us to hear such encouraging news as the following from one of our doctors :—

Dr. S. B. Kulkarni, I. R. C. P., Dispensary, Sitaram Building, New Nagpada St., says :—I have prescribed Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and find them to act admirably as a diuretic, relieve backache, burning sensation of urine. In short, they are very useful in all such complaints.

If you would be well you must keep the kidneys well. These Pills are for this purpose. Symptoms of kidney trouble are backache, swelling of the lower limbs, neuralgia, rheumatism, dizziness, sleeplessness and irregular action of the heart, caused by urinary impurities in the blood, which the kidneys fail to remove.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 25.

There has been a marked increase in the rainfall due to both branches of the Monsoon, and the break in Upper India has ended; but the most important feature in the weather to-day is the occurrence of rainfall in Bihar and the North-East United Provinces. This may have been partially caused by the area of low pressure, which lies over East Central India and the adjacent districts to the North. Under the influence of this disturbance and depression in the North-West Frontier Province, yesterday there has been nearly general rain in the United Provinces, the Punjab, East Central India and the Central Provinces and local rain in Rajputana, with heavily clouded skies in these areas and in Kashmir.

In addition, the Arabian Sea Monsoon has given nearly general rain in Gujarat and local rain on the West Coast of the Peninsula, while the Bay current has occasioned nearly general rain over the whole of North-East India and Lower Burma.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Akyab, Cherrapoonjee and Sambalpur, three inches; Darjeeling, four inches; Jalpaiguri and Chaibasa one and a half inches; Dinajpur, Purnea, Darbhanga, Allahabad and Chakrata, three quarters of an inch; Benares and Bareilly, one and a half inches; Lucknow and Rurkee, three inches; Cawnpore, Jhansi and Dehra Dun, two inches; Amballa, one inch; Khushab, two inches; Lahore, Rawalpindi and Jaipur, three inches; Mount Abu and Seoni, two inches; Pachmarhi, three inches; Saugor, Nagpur and Pendra, one and a half inches; Raipur, four inches.

The air is damper than usual in North-West India; temperature is normal or in defect over the whole of the country.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, North-East India, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and the Central Provinces; local rain in Upper Burma, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Lower Sind and on the West Coast of the Peninsula, and isolated falls in the rest of the Peninsula.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Santa Cruz In Cts	Colaba. In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered.....	62·88	50·48	58·76	45·08
Tuesday, 25th August	0·07	0·50	0·51	0·13
Total.....	62·95	50·98	59·27	45·21
Up to same date last year...	89·31	93·13	94·03	96·67

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

August 25.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg Total 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·17	55·89	36·71	87·89

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 25TH AUGUST, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday the 25th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has extended northwards and is general in the north and east Punjab; Lahore reports 3·21 inches, Ambala 0·92 inch, Delhi 0·60 inch and Sirsa 0·16 inch. Skies are heavily clouded in the area of rainfall and lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air has increased and is generally in excess. Temperature is normal or in defect during the day and equal to the average at night. Winds are northerly at Lahore and south-easterly at Ambala, Sirsa and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Rain has fallen at all stations, chief amounts being Allahabad 0·74" Cawnpore 2·40" and Jhansi·1·75". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess and temperature is generally equal to the average. Winds are north-westerly at Jhansi and north-easterly or east-north-easterly elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been general in Rajputana; Jaipur records 3·04", Ajmer 0·20" and Kotha 0·46". Skies have cleared in Upper Sind but are elsewhere heavily overcast. The moisture in the air is equal to the average at Jacobabad and in excess at the other stations. Temperature has fallen and is during the day normal or in defect, the deficiency at Jaipur amounting to 11°; at night it is normal everywhere. Winds are north-easterly at Jaipur and Jacobabad and south-westerly to west-north-westerly over the rest of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Rainfall has been widespread, Allahabad reports 0·62", Deesa 0·19", Surat 0·29, Rajkot 0·16", Bhavnagar and Veraval 0·13 and Dwarka 0·11. Skies continue heavily overcast. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Surat, in Kathiawar and Cutch and normal elsewhere, the minimum is normal over the whole division. Winds are south-westerly to westerly.

The Central Provinces.—General rain has fallen; Raipur has had 4·20 inches, Nagpur 1·46 inches, Chanda 0·31 inch, Akola 0·58 inch Hoshangabad 0·79 inch, Saugor 1·72 inches, and Jubbulpore 0·88 inch. Skies are heavily overcast. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature has fallen specially during the day when it is low over the whole division but it remains normal at night. Winds are southerly at Nagpur and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general but light, the largest amount being 0·27 inch at Mormugao. Skies remain heavily overcast at Bombay but elsewhere cloud has decreased. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are south-westerly or west-south-westerly.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad—Belgaum has received 0·19" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains generally the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal. Winds are south-westerly to westerly.

General remarks.—Rainfall has increased and been general in the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, and Rajputana, some falls being heavy. Widespread but light rain has fallen in Gujarat and Kathiawar. On the West Coast, however, conditions have not improved and only light falls are reported.

Nearly general rain is probable in the Central Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat and Kathiawar; local rain on the West Coast. A few falls are likely in the Deccan.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (24th)	98·3	85·1	...	0·00
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat (24th)	91·3	84·1	...	0·00
Multan	102·8	83·5	...	5·05
Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...
Lahore	92·1	74·7	3·21	25·63
Sirsa	95·3	77·6	0·16	20·50
Ambala	87·0	74·0	0·92	14·84
Delhi	90·7	78·2	0·60	30·18
Agra	92·3	77·0	0·18	18·87
Mainpuri	85·0	75·0	1·75	26·03
Jhansi	93·4	77·5	2·40	23·72
Cawnpore	92·6	78·5	0·74	24·17
Allahabad	103·6	80·8	...	2·80
Jacobabad	83·0	75·0	0·01	5·60
Karachi	86·4	76·2	0·20	25·26
Ajmer	81·2	74·1	3·04	26·01
Jaipur	84·5	76·6	0·46	23·41
Kotah	84·6	75·5	0·01	11·12
Bhuj	86·2	76·2	0·11	13·20
Dwarka	28·7	76·3	0·13	20·92
Veraval	83·4	73·7	0·16	17·46
Rajkot	85·5	75·5	0·13	23·30
Bhavnagar Park	80·1	78·6	0·29	42·52
Surat	87·6	76·7	0·62	31·80
Ahmedabad	86·8	74·4	0·19	37·40
Deesa	83·0	72·7	0·09	21·59
Neemuch	80·1	71·6	0·01	22·76
Indore	79·5	73·3	0·88	45·06
Jubbulpore	76·6	72·0	1·72	28·21
Saugor	78·6	71·9	0·79	30·85
Hoshangabad	82·2	73·1	0·04	15·29
Khandwa	81·2	72·1	0·58	26·15
Akola	79·8	71·3	0·09	23·93
Amraoti	80·6	72·1	1·46	34·99
Nagpur	83·0	75·0	6·31	46·05
Chanda	76·7	72·1	4·20	37·16
Raipur	84·1	76·4	0·13	45·21
Bombay	84·3	76·4	0·08	69·73
Ratnagiri	83·0	75·2	0·27	98·52
Mormugao	82·8	P.	0.19	126·49
Karwar	86·4	72·1	...	9·08
Malegaon	84·9	70·0	...	6·42
Ahmednagar	80·0	71·3	0·03	11·85
Poona	89·3	69·9	...	11·32
Sholapur	84·2	69·2	...	3·97
Bijapur	75·3	65·6	0·

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL.

THE "PIONEER":—Not so long ago the proposed separation of executive and judicial functions, in the sense advocated by the extremist section of the National Congress, was looked upon as a wild and impossible chimera. Lord Curzon's Government, after five years of careful consideration, could not find sufficient grounds for so radical a change in the system of administration. In His Majesty the King's Speech to Parliament it was clearly stated that no steps would be taken to weaken the power of the executive in India. But since Sir Harvey Adamson's speech in the last Budget meeting of the Viceroy's Council, it has been made clear that an experiment on the lines suggested by the Congress is contemplated. It is, however, stated that the prestige of District Officers is not to be weakened. For the first trial of the new scheme the Province of Bengal has been selected, apparently because the lawyer class in that Province has "agitated more persistently than elsewhere" for the separation of the judicial and executive. In certain districts of Bengal the Collector's magisterial powers, and powers of supervision over subordinate magistrates, will be altogether taken away. Revenue officers and magistrates will henceforth be separate. All criminal work will rest in magistrates, who will apparently be subordinate to the District Judge and to the High Court, but not to the District Officer. The latter will thus become a nonentity in the eyes of the people, and will entirely cease to the regarded as the representative of the Sirkar. For, in Bengal, far more than in either the Punjab or the United Provinces, a District Officer derives his influence from the fact that he is the chief Magistrate of the District, as well as the head of the Police. His revenue powers do not count for much in a province where the permanent Settlement has estranged the people from the revenue officers of Government, and forced them to seek redress, in all matters concerning rents and tenant rights, from the civil courts. It is different in those provinces in which temporary settlements are made, and where, as a consequence, the cultivators have learnt to turn to the Collector when oppressed by their landlords. In Bengal a District Officer's prestige—such as it is in these days—depends almost entirely upon his magisterial powers. Of these it is now proposed to deprive him, and it is difficult indeed to see how his position will not suffer irretrievably in the process. Indeed, when we recollect that the chief object of the Congress extremists was to bring the British Government into contempt, it is difficult to imagine how a better plan for achieving that result could have been devised by those whom Mr. Morley described as "our enemies." When Sir Harvey Adamson speaks of all magistrates having a bias towards convictions—as if it were an admitted fact—he is no doubt thinking of Burma. But, we believe, that even in the most backward portion of the Empire and in the most lawless tracts, although the native magistracy may have a natural bias against dacoity and such like acts of violence, it would be quite incorrect to supppose that, as a general rule, the courts convict contrary to the evidence before them. We admit that Sir Harvey Adamson has great experience of his own province, but he has none of Bengal, which is the province selected for the experiment. It is, therefore, a great pity that the imprimatur of the Home Member should be given, by what is doubtless "terminological inexactitude," to any such misleading proposition. Taken as a whole, the magistracy of this country is as impartial and independent, if not more so, than that of any other civilised country.

If, therefore, the complete alteration of the present system by which the District Officer is the unit of administration has been determined upon, it can only be justified on the ground that it constitutes a concession to a certain section of the education classes in this country. Most of the executive officers and a great number of the judicial officers, consulted on the proposed change, have protested against it. For years past there has been a growing body of expert opinion in favour of strengthening and not weakening the position of the District Officer as head of his District and representative of the Government. The late Sir James Stephen, who as Legal Member of the Governor-General's Council, had ample opportunities of judging, pronounced strongly in favour of maintaining at all costs the power and influence of District Officers. Since then the weight of testimony in favour of the present system has increased and not diminished. It is of more importance now than it was fifty years ago to protect the great mass of the poor and ignorant population, mostly agriculturists, against the oppression of unscrupulous lawyers and rent-racking landlords. At present no one stands between the poor and their oppressors except the District Officer. The latter is therefore the bugbear of those who would fain have everything in their own hands. They net unnaturally wish to get rid of him. Public opinion does not exist in India. The voice of the poor is never heard. On the other hand the pleader class is growing more and more clamorous. In the new system the lawyers expect to find an "El Dorado." The richer zemindars also probably see nothing to object to in a scheme under which the longest purse is always sure to win. One of the greatest drawbacks to the separation of judicial and executive powers is that it will concentrate all criminal business at the head quarters of the district. At present the District Magistrate and Sub-divisional Magistrates tour about in the district, learning the wants of rich and poor, and administering justice in the interior. They are accessible to the poorest cultivator. But under the new arrangement all this will be changed, and the administration of criminal justice will in future be conducted on lines similar to those which which now regulate that of the civil courts.

Besides adding greatly to the expense of litigation there will no doubt be much friction between the police and the new magistracy, which may lead to great confusion and trouble. Fortunately the Government of India have decided to proceed cautiously with this experiment. If a fair trial is given to the proposed scheme it seems almost certainly doomed to failure; but if exceptionally good officers are specially deputed to bolster up the experiment, it may be galvanised into a brief but fictitious vitality. The late Sir John Strachey in the recent edition of his work "India" has the following pregnant remarks on the subject we are now discussing: "We often hear demands for the more complete separation of the executive and judicial functions of the District Officer, but they are demands based on the assumption that a principle necessary for England must be good for India also. There could be no greater error. The first necessity of good administration in such a country as India is that it should be strong, and it cannot be strong, without the concentration of authority. In the everyday internal administration there is no office so important as that of the District Officer. He is one of the mainstays of our dominion, and few steps could be more mischievous and dangerous than to weaken those powers which enable him to maintain his position as the local representative Government." These are the weightly words of an authority who held every high post under the Indian Government. At present Government is proceeding only tentatively, and we may hope with some confidence that nothing rash will be done, especially at this particular psychological moment, when everything points to the urgent necessity of strengthening the hands of executive officers in order that the maintenance of law and order may be fully assured.

THE CALCUTTA CITY LOAN.

The "INDIAN DAILY NEWS":—We have already in a previous article dwelt upon the manifest injustice of the Bengal Government's treatment of the Corporation in the matter of the Rs. 34 lakhs loan. The loan is required for specific purposes. Certain works have been completed, and others are in progress, for which money must be found. These works have been sanctioned within the last one or two years, either by the Government or by the General Committee, or the Corporation by virtue of the statutory authority vested in them. For some of these works money had had to be borrowed in the past. Indeed, as the Chairman points out in his admirably lucid letter to Government, of the total sum of Rs. 34 lakhs, Rs 23 lakhs are required to complete works for which money had been borrowed in previous years, with the sanction of Government. Of these works, some are of a remunerative nature and others cannot be delayed. In these circumstances, the Corporation applies for permission to raise the loan. The Bengal Government practically refuse the application, on grounds so flimsy and untenable that the Chairman, unanimously supported by the Corporation, has no difficulty in making out an overwhelming case against the Government.

The position taken up by the Government is quite indefensible. From the point of view of the Corporation, it must be characterised as grossly unfair. What was the object of Government in flouting the Corporation in this way? It surely was not to damage the Corporation's credit: it is clearly unthinkable. If, on the other hand, it was to call attention to the condition of the city's finance, Government should have shown better discretion than to stop the progress of the loan, and to start a wholly irrelevant discussion as to the way the accounts of the Corporation are made up, or the mode of financing the City Improvement Scheme. These are matters quite apart, and must be discussed and settled on their own merits. Rightly or wrongly, the Government's letter appears to suggest the desire on the part of Government to force the hand of the Corporation as regards the suggested contribution, for the purpose of the Improvement Trust, of an amount equivalent to 2 per cent. of the municipal general rate (subject to conditions to which it is not necessary to refer here). Surely, the question does not arise in connection with the Rs. 34 lakhs loan. What on earth has the Improvement Trust to do with the present loan? This loan relates to the normal service of the city, to works completed and in progress, for which funds are required. Therefore, the proper course for Government would be to settle the question of the financing of the Improvement Trust on an independent footing, and with due regard not only to the general financial position of the Corporation, and its present and prospective liabilities in respect of other matters, but also to the obvious duty of Government towards the city, which enjoys the distinction of being the head quarters of both the Imperial and the Bengal Governments.

A general discussion of the financial condition of the Corporation is absolutely irrelevant so far as regards this loan matter. No question properly arises in this connection as to the utilisation of the Rs. 4 1-2 lakhs, which will be set free next year owing to the repayment of the Government consolidated loan. The Chairman has an unanswerable argument so far as regards this matter. He points out that it has long been anticipated that the income of the Corporation from all sources, including the saving which will accrue by paying off the Government consolidated loan, and the other debentures which will shortly mature, will be required to defray the ordinary expenditure, including the interest and other loan charges upon the large sums, which must be borrowed in order to finance the water-supply and drainage schemes to which the city is committed. What is absolutely inexplicable to us is the cool assumption on the part of Government that the saving of Rs. 4 1-2 lakhs "has already been taken into consideration in the proposal for meeting the liabilites of the Corporation towards the cost of the Calcutta Improvement Scheme." Who did this, when and where, and on what terms? The point has simply not been discussed and settled and the attempt so far as the Corporation is concerned, to coerce it into acquiescence in the allocation of that amount for the purposes of the Improvement Scheme must be strongly resisted. No doubt, the alternative plainly suggested is the raising of the rates. But this is not the time to settle that question, nor can it be settled in this particular connection.

SHARP BULLETS.

THE "PIONEER":—One result of the recent Bisley Rifle Meeting has been to direct attention to the pointed bullet, which seems likely to displace the blunt-nosed pattern sooner or later. In match-shooting the advantage gained by the former was frankly recognised by all competitors after Colonel Gibbs had made 57 consecutive bull's eyes at 900 yards, and Mr. Maurice Blood 51 at the same range. The special correspondent of the "Times" points out that this shooting was rather a test of ammunition than of rifles. In each instance what is known as the long Palma cartridge, with a pointed bullet weighing 225 grains, was used. The explosive was cordite, obtained from Waltham Abbey, with special caps, as difficulty had been experienced in the experimental stage in respect of proper ignition. Extraordinary high velocity is obtained with this cartridge so long as the cordite is thoroughly ignited, and there is no element of irregularity to discourage those who use it. The correspondent instances the Olympic Match as confirming the good opinion formed of the pointed bullet, and, at the same time, of demonstrating once more the wretchedly weak bolt-action of the Lee-Enfield rifle. The bolt will not stand the enormous pressure set up with the Palma cartridge, whereas the Mauser or Mannlicher action is not injuriously affected. Hence the English match-rifleman, who is well satisfied with the 303 barrel, discards the Lee bolt. As for the Palma cartridge, made at the King's Norton factory, it is said that its cupro-nickel envelope appears capable of standing the high velocity attained of 3,300 feet per second with out more nickelling than it present with ordinary ammunition. The cartridge required for the Army would only need to have a velocity of some 2,800 feet per second, and this can be readily secured if the service rifle is given a bolt that will stand a pressure of 22 tons. This improvement, it is urged, is merely a question of time, and then perhaps the ideal of a military rifle, which will shoot up to 800 yards with a fixed sight will be reached. With regard to rival rifles and ammunition, the most interesting match at Bisley was the last of all for the Association Cup. Eleven competitors, who had all made "possible" at 900 yards had to shoot off their ties. Four fired with the 280 Ross-Eley rifle and ammunitson, and the remainder with the 303, some using cordite and some axite. The victory lay with the 303 rifle and the cordite cartridge, the 280 bores being the first to drop out. Summing up results, for the benefit of rifle-shots in India, we can only come to the conclusion that the 303 barrel still holds its own, and that cordite is not likely to be supplanted just yet by any new explosive. If our service rifle is given a stronger bolt, it will be posible to adopt the pointed bullet, and an all-round improvement in musketry should follow.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

TOO MUCH OF PROTESTATIONS.

The "Parsi":—Ever since that horrible affair at Muzaffarpur all sorts and conditions of people have been indulging in a perfect orgie of protestation, A list was published only the other day of the different societies and individuals who had sent to the Viceroy screeds of various descriptions containing affirmations of unfailing loyalty. There have been a few protests against this gratuitous profession, and, on the other hand, a good many worthy people have denounced all those who have refrained from coming forward at the present juncture, with their patriotic song as failing in their duty. It was certainly time, for the sake of those who, timid and not very perspicacious, thought that we were on the eve of anarchy, for everybody to make known the true state of feeling in India, but we certainly cannot admire the fashion in which some of our friends have acquitted themselves of their duty. Instead of reassuring their countrymen they have only endeavoured to reassure His Excellency the Viceroy; and the extraordinary fervency with which some of them have declared that they did not know anything about bombs and hated the idea of using them would have sounded more appropriate coming from the lips of prisoners at Manicktollah than from sober and respectable citizens whom nobody ever suspected of lunacy. The fault lay entirely in a misapphrehension. There had been some danger to individual Europeans in recent disturbances, but certainly none to the Government, and these gratuitous reassurances would have been better addressed to those unstable minds which got unduly apprehensive than to the responsible head of a Government which cannot be shaken by such explosions, verbal or otherwise, as the last few months have witnessed. Few can be expected to express themselves on this subject with the elegance and force of H. H. the Aga Khan, but all might, with a little care, preserve their dignity.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

The "Gujarat Mitra":—When Mr. Pinhey at Madras some time back passed a sentence of life transportation on Chidabaram Pillay on a charge of sedition, and latterly when in Bombay Mr. Justice Davar sentenced Mr. B. G. Tilak, the great Maharatta leader, for sedition to transportation for six years the sentences were characterised by a certain section of the native Press as "brutal" and "monstrous." It was very nearly suggested that the scare-crow of sedition had upset the mental equilibrium of the executive as much as the judiciary in all places Bengal, Madras, or the more sober Bombay, that the law was strained to bring the offenders under its clutches, and real level-headed justice was no more to be had. We will not refer to Chidabaram's life-transportation, as the matter is still "subjudice," and an appeal is pending before the High Court. With regard to the sentence passed on Mr. Tilak, people will begin to view the whole thing in its true perspective as time passes, and the sullen discontent into which a certain section of semi literate and ignorant people has been driven by designing people who have hitherto evaded the eye of the Police, disappears and matters assume their normal aspect. Yet, those who like us have watched patiently the occurrence of events in the country, bomb-throwing, seditious speeches and newspaper wrtings, acts of violence and outrages here and there on people, defiance of law and breaches of peace, could not fail to notice that they were indications of a spirit of unrest that has distinctly moved large sections of people all over the country. It is no use disguising the danger, the evil when once it has declared itself so unmistakenly. It is a duty cast on our rulers, which they cannot either shirk or lightly pass over, to arrest the progress of this spirit and nip the evil in the bud in good time. It is not wise nor prudent to sit on the fence, and look philosophically around for a solution of our difficulties. It is useless to exaggerate things, but it is equally true that concious or unconscious endeavours, either by the authorities or the cackle of irresponsible body of retired Anglo-Indians, to minimise their true significance are a source of distinct danger at the present moment.

THE GOVERNMENT PROCLAMATION ON THE RIOTS.

The "Rast Goftar":—We hope the last word was not said when the Government criticized the state of the city during the late riots. "These disturbances and ths said loss of life are wholly due to organized efforts of persons who do not in all cases belong to Bombay, and who were careful to live in security when the lives of the poor people whom they deceived were in danger." These words are from the Government's manifesto, and read as if the source of the whole mischief was not hidden from the ken of the authorities. The proclamation openly declares that some intriguers outside Bombay had a hand in this incitement to riot and disorder. Was this a mere conjecture which others, not in the know, made with the Government, or does this signify that the true culprits were caught red handed? If so, why have they not been brought to book would be a mystery to those who have followed the riots in their various stages. And we may confess to a feeling of extreme disappointment that the conspirators have escaped scotfree. The city will not be reassured nor will lost confidence be restored, unless the culprits are traced and transported to Botany Bay. When His Excellency stepped on these shores we congratulated the city for its settled condition and immunity from political disorders, and assured the Governor that he would find in this great metropolis of the Presidency a haven of peace and security. But our hopes and our forecast have been falsified, and Bombay has proved itself more susceptible to riotous disorder than cities with worse antecedents snd proclivities.

The "Gujarati":—The notice or communication addressed to the people of Bombay by order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council is a document which has puzzled the wits of a good many people. So far as it is a warning to the ill-disposed or misguided, it was superfluous after the occurrence of the lamentable events that were witnessed in Bombay. It notices with special emphasis the regrettable fact that "harmless Europeans pursuing their ordinary vocations have been attacked with stones," but omits to notice the equally undeniable fact that near Thakurdwar innocent Indian officials, who wanted to attend their offices, and innocent passengers in tram cars, were treated in the same way. Acts of violence, wherever they might happen, are of course discreditable. At the same time it cannot have escaped the attention of the public that the Parisian mob was found to be more uncontrollable and more violent during the recent riots at Paris than any mob in India has been during the last two years. We refer to this circumstance with a view to prevent the deduction of exaggerated inferences and the spread of exaggerated fears. "The disturbances," says the letter, "and this sad loss of life are wholly due to the organized efforts of persons," mostly hailing from the moffussil. We are not alone in not accepting this theory. There are many others who do not believe in the existence of any organized efforts. If there were any emissaries who were responsible for the instigation of the disturbances in question, we fail to understand how they have not been brought to book. We are prepared to admit that the sources of information available to the Government are not always so to the public. But there are matters in which the Indian public are in a better position to know and to judge, and so far our private inquiries have failed to find anything in support of the view held by the Government.

BOMBAY HACK VICTORIAS.

The "Parsi";—When the price of everything has steadily risen for some years we could hardly expect the hack-victoria to continue playing indefinitely at the same fare; but the announcement that it is under contemplation to advance the fares fifty per cent. comes rather as a shock. There is a better class of (i.e., more expeisive) victoria, the horse and the horse's food are dearer; stable-rent has increased for the horse and "gari," house-rent has increased for the driver, also the cost of food and clothing, so appearently the evil day cannot be put off any longer. The question of abolishing the four anna fare ought, however, to be reconsidered with advantage. This is not so doubtful a bargain as the four-anna telegram, but is probably the driver's most sure source of income, and it is certain that if it is raised to six annas the number of people who will give up driving, and walk instead will be so large that the effect of the enhanced fare will only be beneficial to some three-quarters of the drivers if the rest go out of business. The victoria driver can not be saved from the effects of all round high prices, for people have as a rule less money to spare than ever, and many would rather walk than pay an enhanced fare. Another point to be considered is that even at the present scale of fares, a man who owned his horse and victoria could make a very good living, but if any enhancement of fares is successfully worked it is, as a rule, only the capitalist owner who will derive any benefit; his hiring charge will be enhanced to the driver. On the whole, since there is no falling off in the supply of victorias, we can only conclude that the larger owners still find an attractive profit in the present scale.

The "Rast Goftar":—The proposed remedy is likely to prove worse than the disease. It will benefit no one, neither the public nor those in whose interest the schedule is to be enhanced. The public will more largely patronise the Tramway Co., who have added a new compartment to their cars for first class passengers. But the Tramway service has nothing better to recommend it than cheap transit,—marvellously cheap for long distances. It is full of inconveniences in other respects, and as a medium of rapid communication is next to useless. Before he gets the proper car, the passenger must cool his heels in the streets, sloppy enough during the rains, and at the danger of his life at main junctions and in crowded thoroughfares with the road hogs rushing and native coachmen plying their gharris, reckless and careless of the pedestrians' life and limb. The would-be passenger as he waits sometimes for ten minutes, at times for twenty, for his car may be sure of meeting half-a-dozen cars except the one he wants. Victorias are, therefore, his last resource, and if he is wise in his generation and means to profit by experience, will not waste his time in waiting for the tram-cars. In spite of all these inconveniences, if the rates are enhanced, people will put up with the delay when time is no consideration, andso save a few nickels by denying themselves the gratification of travelling in victorias, all to themselves. Thus the loss will be on both sides, and the greater in the case of hack drivers and the owners of the cabs. The four annas fare a mile is only too resonable a charge for the sort of gharry that the native Jehu drivers. The most paying fare to him is not the one who travels long distances, but the one who will not go the whole length of the scheduled distance, and yet pay the fare for a mile. And the shrewd cabby knows his business better than one can teach him. As he plies for a hire he excuses himself when hailed, by saying that his horse is fagged and in no fit condition for a long drive, if from preliminary inquiries he is satisfied that his gharry is not wanted for a short distance. He keeps himself, in such cases, within the four corners of the law by avoiding the victoria stand. If the revised tariff is put into force, he will lose his best patrons and in mercy to him, if not to the public, the present one-mile rate must on no account be tampered with.

The "Kaiser-i-Hiad":—Nobody denies that fodder for domastic animals and food grains for all classes of the community have materially risen. If, therefore, owners of victorias plying for hire have appealed to our Police Commissioner to revise the rates of fare fixed since 1901 it is quite intelligible. And there is a reasonableness in their demand to have a higher schedule of fares. But what has agitated Bombay, we mean those who employ licensed victorias for travelling to and fro, is the proposed scale as fixed by the Commissioner. Of course, objections to it are invited, and it is the duty of our citizens to submit them before 30th Sept. to the Government. It should not be forgotten that the public habituated to using these vehicles are as much sufferers as cab owners. Moreover, the latter are not such an unctuous and fair minded class as the Police Commissioner would have us imagine. They are a set of the most cormorant Marwari like folk, who want to run their victorias at the least expense to themselves while grabbing the biggest fares "without in any way consulting the convenience, comfort and pocket of the fares themselves." Each correspondent who has written in the columns of our contemporaries has brought out some essential point or another which needs to be carefully considered. We have every confidence in the good sense of the Commissioner that he would weigh all these points and "sui motu" revise the scale now proposed so that public satisfaction may be attained. Those travelling by the hired victorias are ready and willing to submit to a "fairly reasonable," enhanced fare but not to the preposterous one now proposed. Fifty per cent. more! Why, it takes away one's breath? And fifty per cent. at least for the Fort is monstrous. Indeed the unit of 4 annas per mileage ought to be maintained; but with regulated duration of travel. "Mileage multiplied by the unit" ought to be the cardinal principle.

The "Indu Prakash":—We are afraid that the strong convictions of the Police Commissioner that it is just and necessary to raise the scheduled fares of our victorias is not at all borne out by the facts. Kind hearted as he is, some one would seem to have successfully taken him in. In the first place prices of horse-flesh and of gram and fodder, as well as the rent of stables can hardly have risen more than 20 to 30 p. c. in the course of the last seven or eight years. The new type of victorias are no doubt more costly than the old buggies, but the very improvements are such that they lessen the wear and tear and cost of repairs and what is most important, they tax the horse much less. A horse can do duty with a rubber-tyred victoria for twice the number of years it could with the buggy, half the weight of which was on his back. If then the up-keep of horse and our hack victoria has risen only 20 to 30 per cent. and if against this is to be set up the fact of the new victoria making it possible for a horse to do duty for a much longer period, the absolute untenability of raising the fares by 50 per cent. becomes more than self-evident. Secondly, we have the strongest proofs in some of those very facts on which the Police Commissioner relies for support to his proposals for the enhancement of the fares.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florilene sprinkled on a wet tooth brust, produce a pleasent rather which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardenshese gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers, Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

ALL ALONE WITH THE WEATHER.

I suppose it begins in the nursery, the desire to camp out, to sleep anywhere but in a bed, under any roof but that of lath and plaster, writes Evelyn Sharp in the "Manchester Guardian." It certainly dies harder than other childish dreams; and just when you think it is quite dead the thought of heather under the stars, of bracken in moonlight, of the lapping of water and the burr of the nightjar will bring the old longing back again as overwhelmingly as when you played at Robinson Crusoe under the nursery table. The other day it was a blue and purple shore lying between a Wessex sea and a Wessex lake that suddenly made the thought of indoor life intolerable—at all events, to us who were Londoners. Why should we not all sleep out the heather that night? The doctor's wife, a kind and patient hostess, humoured us nobly; the doctor was very good about it, though not exactly enthusiastic. The doctor, I afterwards found, had done it before.

It sounded deliciously simple. To roll yourself up in a blanket and slide into sleep under the silent stars! There would be no servant problem to solve if everybody did it. As night approached, however, the idea lost some of its simplicity, owing to our host's energy in drawing up an interminable list of the things we could not possibly do without. I have since thought that this was really his method of passive resistence; but if so it entirely failed to damp our enthusiasm, though I confess it was not easy to maintain this at fever point while we plunged across sand dunes, through bog and through furze bushes, laden with two blankets apiece, sundry pillows, wraps, rugs, hampers of food, and other details that the doctor persisted in declaring indispensable to the enjoyment of the simple life. "I hope you won't be cold!" they called after us as we sallied forth from home after dinner. "I'm sure I hope we shall!" sighed the doctor's wife through two woollen comforters.

The Young Person who made the fourth one of the party laughed at obstacles. She carried other people's blankets as well as her own; she outdistanced us with ease; she asked us at intervals if everything was not "frightfully nice," whether it was a star or a gorse bunker, a sandhill or a fall into a rabbit hole. And when we arrived at our camping-place simultaneously with a scudding shower of rain her cup of joy seemed to be full. It was with difficulty that we induced her to come under the macintosh that the doctor ingeniously suspended from two gorse bushes to shelter us and our pile of blankets, though after a minute's endurance of that atmosphere of warm wet rubber it was impossible to be surprised at her reluctance. The hampers we agreed to leave out in the rain, a wet mutton sandwich being preferable, we felt, to one that tasted like the inside of an omnibus on a wet day. The doctor's wife, like myself, suffered silently those first few minutes of our camp out; but the doctor became quite animated, and explained with elaboration his plan for the tent we might have brought with us had it been invented in time. Thinking of our aching arms, the rest of us were not sorry that the doctor's inventive genius had stopped short where it did. Then the little turbulent pretence of a shower whirled itself away again, across the dunes and out to sea; and we crawled forth from our shelter in time to see the moon come up over the inland hills. Then we knew that if the shower had been twice as long and our burdens twice as heavy, that moment would have made everything worth while.

It is wonderful how easily you can bring down the stars to your hand when there is no roof in the way. Even the Young Person cried out at the "awful jolliness" of the heavens as she lay in her blankets, munching the biscuit to which she had just attributed the same

ELUSIVE QUALITY;

and, when she had dropped off into the deep and juvenile slumber, that scorns the interruption of a dream, the rest of us prepared to be suitably poetic and contemplative. But the worst of camping under the stars is that you are apt to go to sleep. I am sure we all meant to be sublimely conscious of every moment of those moonlit hours, to follow the moon round in the great sweep of her journey from the rolling downs afar to the sand dunes near at hand, to hear every wave that broke on one border of our strip of purple land, and every reed that rustled along the edge of the shining lake on the other side of us. When the sea-mews, scurrying overhead, woke us with their complaints, some hours later, it seemed like a waste of much beauty to have slept soundly while stars and night creatures were waking and watching and calling softly to one another. One might as well have been in a London attic all the while—with how great a difference, though, after all! For you cannot wake up without feeling part of a fairy story when you have gone to sleep with the stars bobbing round your head, and when into your dreams the smell of heather and sea foam, the call of the nightjar and the whirr of winged night wanderers have crept and crept until what seemed to be unconsciousness became the only sort of reality worth having.

It was very grey overhead when I heard the seamews call. The doctor was unstrapping hampers and cherishing the flicker of a spirit lamp under the shelter of a mass of bog myrtle; his wife was unwinding some of her wraps. Looking at them I guessed what my own appearance was, and realised how fast degeneracy sets in when people have once taken to the road. The Young Person continued to sleep profoundly in the hollow she had made in the heather, until the doctor's wife happened to say "Breakfast," and then she sat up and remarked "Good business!" as if she had been awake all the time.

"Why, there is no dawn" she added in a disappointed tone. "I did so want to see the sun rise." "You cannot have everything," said our hostess, who had not slept so well as the Young Person had, and therefore had had more stars; "and at any rate there is breakfast." "There will be when the kettle boils," observed her husband. "If I had only invented my tent....." "I am so glad you haven't, interrupted the Young Person, who persisted in looking as fresh as if she had slept comfortably indoors; "I wouldn't have missed sleeping in the open air for anything!" "It seems to me," murmured the doctor's wife, helping herself to a mutton sandwich, "that sleeping out of doors presents two unpleasant alternatives. Either you try to sleep and can't, or you try to keep awake and can't." "That," said the doctor, firmly, "is because I have not yet invented my tent. In my tent you will be sheltered from the wind and rain without losing any of the fresh air or the view." "Clearly," I told him, when he made this amazing statement, "you, too, have been playing among the stars all night."

By the way, there was a sunrise, and a very fine one. We saw it quite by accident, just as we were slinking into the house by the back door. If the sea mews had not called us so very early, and if we had not forgotten to allow for the twilight, we might have waited to see it turn the tops of the sandhills pink down by the purple borders of the lake instead of trying to anticipate Nature. "So our breakfast was really supper," said somebody prosaically. "Never mind!" answerad the Young Person, who possesses unbounded hope. "There will be another meal at nine o'clock!"

Yet, though she probably did not know it, the stars had bobbed also round the head of the Young Person, who had gone to sleep calling them awfully jolly. The doctor remarked as we went indoors that "you have to do it several nights running before you really begin to enjoy it." His wife wondered sleepily if she wanted to grow used to it. But the Young Person lingered on the doorstep, gazing with wide eyes at the sunrise. She opened her mouth to speak and forgetting that the stars might have come down to her hand without her bidding, I trembled slightly at what I thought might be coming.

"I—I'd love to do it again," she said unexpectedly, with a little shy laugh. "It—it's so frightfully nice, isn't it, to be out there all alone with the sky and the weather?"

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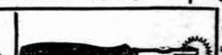

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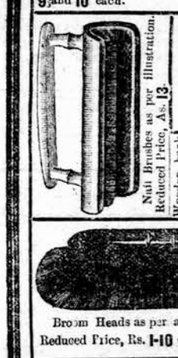

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PARRY SMITH & Co.,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

THE TILAK SEDITION TRIAL.

Successful Application for a Rule.

In the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, application was made by Mr. Joseph Baptista, instructed by Mr. Raghavaya, Solicitor, for the granting of a rule directed to the Crown to show cause why a certificate should not be issued to Bal Gangadhar Tilak, (who had been tried and convicted in the last Criminal Sessions, under Sections 124 A and 153 A of the Penal Code, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and a Special Jury,) that his was a fit case to go in appeal before His Majesty's Privy Council, in England. The application was made "ex parte."

The Chief Justice: Do you want to move for the rule now, Mr. Baptista?

Mr. Baptista replied in the affirmative, and urged for a declaration that Mr. Tilak's was a fit case to go to the Privy Council. He applied, firstly, on certain points of law; secondly, on points of alleged misdirection to the Jury. These law-points were enumerated in the petition in para. 32. The first of the chief points was the illegality about the consolidation of two different committals into one; another was the consolidation of four distinct charges for four distinct offences; then again, the dropping of one charge was also illegal. By these he meant to refer, first to the consolidation; and then, to the subsequent procedure adopted in the trial. The adding of a fresh charge was also illegal; and the application of it was more so. After the verdict was returned by the jury, the learned Advocate General asked, that the accused be put up on a fresh charge under Section 310, for the purpose of enhancement of punishment. The facts relating to this part of the case were mentioned to in the detailed report, and counsel would beg to direct their Lordships' attention to it.

Mr. Baptista handed over a book to the Bench.

The Chief Justice. Is it the official book?

Mr. Baptista said no; it was the short-hand reporter's, for the defence.

The Chief Justice: Has it been checked by the Judge? Where Judge's notes can be found, they are to be relied upon. There is a case on the point, I believe.

Mr. Baptista admitted that he was aware of the ruling that where a Judge's notes differed from other notes, his were to be preferred to the others. Continuing, counsel said: We did not think it proper to have them revised by the learned Judge, but we shall do so now.

Urged Mr. Baptista, in continuation of his arguments, that although the prisoner objected to the addition under Section 310 of a fresh charge the charge was allowed by the Judge. It was reduced to writing on the application of the learned Advocate-General. Among the written charges by the Clerk of the Crown, it formed the fourth charge.

The Chief Justice: When did the Clerk of the Crown prepare the charge, before or after?

Mr. Baptista: We do not know.

The Chief Justice: Was the charge already written, when the Advocate-General applied?

Mr. Baptista: The date of this charge is 22nd July; the date on the other charges was the 13th July. Counsel went on to say that this charge was read to the accused, after the verdict was returned by the jury; he was asked to plead to it. He objected to plead to it: but used words which were equal to his having pleaded guilty. Counsel read the exact words from the printed report of the trial. The prisoner's objection was in effect this: If his Lordship thought at the stage of the trial that it was rightly put in, then he admitted the truth of it. This was about his "previous conviction."

The Chief Justice: Do you say it is illegal?

Mr. Baptista: Section 75 of the Penal Code is the one which provides for enhancement of punishment, but this was under Section 310 of the Procedure Code. Submitted Mr. Baptista to the bench, that the most important point in this case was the joinder of charges, dividing itself in two parts: trial of more than three offences, not of the same kind (Sees. 233,234,235, and 236 of the C. P. C.); and misjoinder of offences. In even offences of the same kind, were misjoined the substantive offence and the attempt to commit the offence. This was bad under the Code. Another point was that the sanction given by the Government was insufficient, in that it did not comply with the requirements of Section 196 of the C. P. C. Each of the charge as it was framed, was bad. Government had ordered Mr. Gell to make a complaint under Section 153A., if it applied. The terms of the sanction did not accord with the terms of the Section: as the terms did not authorise anyone specifically to complain under 153A, no one was bound to make a complaint under these inadequate directions contained in this sanction. This sanction was not in the same terms as the one under 124A. On the contrary, it gave discretion to a Police Officer whether he should prefer a charge under Section 153 A or not. Government ought to have passed definite orders about this charge under Section 153A, as well. Government should have decided the point of "order or authority" for themselves. Discretion given to a Police Officer, spelled he might or he might not do it. He was not bound to do it. There was no law or authority on it; but counsel wished to argue the point before their Lordships.

The Chief Justice: Who made the complaint? Was it made by Mr. Sloane?

Mr. Baptista: I don't know whether he made it.

The Chief Justice: You have got to show who made the complaint?

Mr. Baptista: There is no complaint before the Sessions Court; there was no complainant in Court.

The Chief Justice: How did the Magistrate take cognisance, if he did not have a complaint?

Mr. Baptista: It may have been just that on the information filed, the learned Magistrate (Mr. A. H. S. Aston) acted. There must have been one; it is presumed there was one, for a warrant was issued.

The next point indicated by Mr. Baptista in support of the rule was the phrase, "the Government established by law in British India;" the interpretation of the defence upon it was, that it was "the limited monarchy of England," comprising of "the King, and the Parliament of the Lords and the Commons." The charge did not specify any such particular form of executive Government. In his summing-up, the learned Judge said to the jury, it was the English Government or the British Government, whichever they called it. The learned Judge having omitted to signify the specification of the Government in his part, under Section 124A., there were three "explanations": these were treated by the Judge as if they were "exceptions," instead of explanations defining the scope of the Section. They were not exceptions, under which a party could derive benefit by ringing himself under any of the exceptions. The contention of the defence was, that these three explanatory clauses attached to the Section gave them the power to criticise the Government and their acts.

The Chief Justice: We have the direct notes before us, the notes of the short-hand writer, corrected by the Judge. As far as I can see, this is the part bearing on the question of the explanations.

The learned Chief Justice then read out from Mr. Justice Davar's charge to the jury, the portion which bore on the perfect freedom to public speakers and writers of discussing measures of Government; if necessary, in forcible language even.

Mr. Baptista said, that would be misdirection. One might not have in his mind the bringing of Government into hatred or contempt, still it would be permissible to him to write on the same subject with other good motive. In fact, there was liberty allowable beyond the "explanations," provided one remained within the Section itself, and did not overstep boundaries. On the contrary, according to what the learned Advocate-General had laid down, the burden was thrown on the defence to prove the accused's innocence; he was never corrected by his Lordship. Then there was the question of the inadmissibility of the post-card, Ex. K., which contained the names of books required for study, in order to properly criticise the provisions of the Explosives Act.

The Chief Justice: What did the Judge say in his charge to the jury about Exhibit K.?

Mr. Baptista: He constantly leaves these questions to the jury; saying, not to be influenced by what he says, but to judge for themselves.

Counsel pointed out, that the admission of Exhibits E to J, which were the other "Kesari" articles, which were practically used as so many additional charges against the accused, were as much admissible as the post-card Ex. K. The articles were put in to show intention; the jury were told to look to the effect of the articles charged.

The Chief Justice: It has been held that this can be done. There is a case.

Mr. Baptista said, he would not labour this point very much; he simply wanted to call their Lordships' attention to it. The learned Judge told the jury, referring to the articles, that they had to consider what effect those articles would have on the mind of their readers.

The Chief Justice: Is he referring to the articles other than the articles charged.?

Mr. Baptista: He refers to all the articles.

The Chief Justice: He refers to the articles charged.

Mr. Baptista read from the report the part which bore on the subject, that in order to show the accused person's intention to raise disaffection, other articles were put in; and said, that the Judge should not have stated there was a distinct charge relating to the bringing of the Government into hatred and contempt; he should not have said that at all. In the verdict of the jury "attempt," and the "substantive" charge, were not specified; it was the duty of the jury to find which view was the true one. Section 299 defined the duty of the jury. If the verdict was on the substantive charge, naturally the punishment would be heavier; if only an attempt, it would be lighter.

The Chief Justice: No, the punishment was the same, according to law. Attempt, and the offence are treated as offences of the same kind.

Mr. Baptista said that he wanted to read from a Calcutta judgment, discussing of "alternative charges," that the jury should determine which view was true.

In discussing the question of enhanced punishment, counsel said that instead of the complainant only, Mr. Joshi, the translator, was examined; he identified the signature of Mr, Quin, the Secretary to Government. The defence said, the order was insufficient; the defence also said, there was absence of complaint. The order must be followed by complaint; but this was not in evidence.

The Chief Justice: How do you say the sentence was enhanced?

Mr. Baptista read from the report the portion where the Judge said, ten years ago, the accused had been dealt with leniently by the Court upon a similar charge the; Crown had also dealt with him mercifully; but though he had agreed to certain conditions, he had not acted up to them; this showed a diseased and perverted mind, and so forth.

Mr. Baptista then urged that the defence had not lost its right of reply, because it had put in certain exhibits; then counsel came to the alleged misdirections. Under Section 153A., proving of malice was essential, as well as the designation of the classes by name, between which feelings of hostility were promoted. But the Judge said that the true test to apply was to judge of all the articles as a whole. The matter had become complicated by the joining of the charge about both the articles under 153 A., it became more complicated by the acquital of Mr. Tilak on the first article. The jury had nothing to do with that acquital. As to the misdirection under Section 124 A., the chief point here was regarding "intention."

The Chief Justice: Do you say it is misdirection to say what the Judge said?

Mr. Baptista: He says, you may assume that it is for the purpose. If you (the jury) say, it did excite feelings of disaffection in others, you may convict. What the defence say is that this is not all; there must be a specific criminal intent shown. The Judge says, never mind the purpose; if it raises disaffection in the mind of others, you must convict. But purpose and intention were the fundamental principles of the Sedition Section. There is a decision in 19 Cal. 44, by Sir Cromes Patheram, C. J., in the "Bangabasi" case, where it is laid down that intention was necessary to the charge. The same was held in Bombay by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the late Chief Justice: by Mr. Justice Strachey, and by Mr. Justice Batty. The moment the Court assumes that the accused's intention was to bring about a reform in the administration of the country, the accused is entitled to an acquittal.

The Chief Justice: This is what the Judge says: You must apply your minds to the intention. (Reads further on from Justice Davar's charge.)

Mr. Baptista: Yes, but he destroys the effect of it by saying, no honest intentions justifies an infringement of the law.

The Chief Justice read on further, from the charge, that the law was crystalised, and the intention must be inferred from the language itself; by the meaning of it; and by the class of people to whom it was addressed.

Mr. Baptista said, the Judge says, if other innocent motive was found, it was no excuse. Never mind honest intention of reform and all that; this did not justify the breaking or transgression of the law. Truth might be presented. The question was, according to the Judge, whether there was an attempt to create feelings of hatred and contempt, of disorder and violence? What he had constantly upon his mind was, what effect the articles had upon the readers; and the result, the reading had produced in the people.

Counsel then addressed the Court upon the "motives." He said, motives were used, according to Lord Cockburn, for the purpose of showing and arriving at an estimate of the intention. This was not taken into consideration.

Counsel then spoke of the authorised translations of the articles. It was assumed that because the Official Translator had made them, they were authorised and correct. There was something said in them, about putting a spoke in the wheel of administration by means of bomb; why, that had a tremendous effect on the mind of the jury. In the charges, the words of the original article should have been stated, and the English translations should have been handed over to the jury in order to enable the jury to find out whether the translations were correct. Even the Judge had admitted that the spirit of the articles might have been somewhat lost in the translations, though the spirit was everything; but the accused, he added, had explained to the jury the spirit for 21 hours and so forth, and the fairest thing was to take the translations in the form they had been brought out by the accused's cross-examination of Mr. Joshi.

Mr. Baptista proceeded to say that what happened in the court was, that the accused was first indicted on four charges. The Crown combined the two articles and dropped one charge, and proceeded to trial on three charges only. The Crown had no right to combine the charges under the two articles, and drop one charge, and proceed with the other three. The Court had no power to drop one charge for curing an illegality that had occurred. It was illegal to drop the charge for curing an illegality, Section 75 had no application to this Court.

The Chief Justice: Section 271 and Section 75 have nothing to do with the case.

Mr. Baptista referred to 2 Bombay Law Report p. 321, in which the late Chief Justice refused to add a charge after trial had commenced.

The Chief Justice said he remembered the case which the learned counsel referred to, but he thought the ruling did not apply to this case.

Mr. Baptista said this matter was considered in 11 Allahabad, 393, to which the learned counsel referred more in detail. It was originally thought that a previous conviction added to the competence of a magistrate to give enhanced punishment; but 11 Allahabad corrected that impression. It said that a new charge must be laid before enhanced punishment could be awarded. The learned counsel said that a previous conviction might be used in two ways, either under section 75 or under section 171. There could not be a sentence on previous conviction although the previous conviction could be used to enhance the punishment. Coming to the joinder of charges, the learned counsel relied upon the decision in 26 Law Reports Allahabad, 195—6. The next point was that the policy which the Legislature had laid down was that the Government should determine on the prosecution in such a case. It was a power which was to be exercised with the greatest caution, which the learned counsel submitted had not been done in this case. The next point was about the post-card, which was wholly inadmissible. The moment the post-card was put in, the accused was entitled to put in the other articles, and the accused had wrongly been deprived of his right of reply. The Judge had asked the jury to see if they thought the accused was guilty on the incriminating article. If not, they were told to look to the other articles and see what the intention of the accused was. The learned counsel wished this point to be submitted to the Privy Council specially.

After hearing the learned Counsel, the Chief Justice said that their Lordships were prepared to grant Mr. Baptista a rule on the point of misjoinder and the illegality of passing two sentences, one under section 124A and the other under section, 153A. With regard to the point of misdirection his Lordship said that the Court would consider and let Mr. Baptista know whether the Court would give a rule on that and on any other point.

POLICE COURT.

HIND-SWARAJYA CASE.

Accused Committed to Sessions.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. Lang, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chhaganlal Lallubhai Thanawalla, Editor of the "Hind-Swarajya" or "Indian Home Ruler," a Gujerati weekly newspaper published in Bombay, was charged under Sections 124 A and 153 A of the Indian Penal Code with sedition and with promoting feelings of enmity between different classes of his Majesty's subjects. Mr. J. C G. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. The accused defended himself.

Mr. Bowen, at the outset, asked the Magistrate if his Worship intended to try the case himself or commit it to the Sessions.

His Worship said it was his intention to commit the case to the Sessions.

Mr. Bowen thought the case was one which his Worship might perhaps dispose of.

The accused here wanted to know whether he was to be committed to take his trial at the Sessions.

His Worship said it was his intention to send him to the Sessions.

Superintendent Sloane of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department examined by Mr. Bowen, said he produced the order dated the 4th July sanctioning the prosecution signed by Mr. Quin, with Mr. Gell's signature at the foot. He produced a copy of the "Hind-Swarajya" or "Indian Home Ruler," dated the 30th of May last.

Mr. Bowen here put in the official translation of the articles complained of.

Witness then produced the declaration dated the 29th May, made by the accused as to his being the editor and publisher of the "Hind-Swarajya." Witness purchased several copies of the issue of the 30th May at Pydhownie in Bombay from a newsboy. He also purchased an issue of the 6th June. He read an extract from a notice to subscribers, in which it was announced that the accused had taken all responsibility.

Mr. Bowen here read out the article complained of. The article began with asking Britannia what it was, and "what had this condition of theirs become that in spite of undergoing unbearable sufferings they had hitherto remained silent." The article then proceeds to say: "Thou hast become lucky to enjoy the opulence of our mother Bharat according to thy wish. What? Is it with this intention only that there might come no obstacle in the way of those, that our independence has been taken away? Dost thou think that thou wilt be able to maintain that happiness only by making us dependent upon thy pet darlings? Britannia! Britannia! Can this be the return for the hospitality which our ancestors rendered with a pure heart?" The article concludes with saying: "We wish that thy pets may leave our house. But instead of going away, they have held on with greater firmness . . . On the whole one and all wish this only '(It will be) well if the children of Britannia go away from here' . . . Have we no right at all to make an effort to become free from the dependence, and consult our own happiness. . . . We desire to obtain nothing but sufferings. We only desire that oppression may be practised upon us and injustice may increase. . . . For sufferings will procure us happiness (and) injustice alone unite us to God."

Mr. Motilal Gangadas Dalal, Senior Translator in the office of the Oriental Translator to Government, said he was a Bania by caste and his mother-tongue was Gujerati. He made a translation of the article appearing on pages 3 and 4 of the issue of the 6th of June.

Mr. Erach Cooverji Lilamwalla, a clerk in the office of the Oriental Translator, deposed to his having received the copies of the issues of the "Hind Swarajya" of the 30th May and 6th June.

Ranchhoddas Kanji, a Commission Agent, said he was a subscriber of the "Hind Swarajya." He remembered having received the issue of the 30th May. He was a subscriber then. He did not remember having received the issue of the 6th of June though he might have received it.

The accused stated that on the 18th of April he came out of gaol. Before the warrant was issued by this Court he was arrested by Morvi Police. During that short interval that he was editor he had written only two articles, which were the subject-matter of the charge. He wished to thank the Government for remembering him so soon. He was glad for the prosecution. Certain things, which were behind the screen, would be visible now. He pleaded not guilty and said he would prove that.

His Worship committed the accused to his take trial at the forthcoming Criminal Sessions of the High Court on two charges under Sections 124 A and 153 A of the Indian Penal Code.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, on Tuesday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Sub-Inspector Newby charged Frank Thomas King, a European, with assaulting a Native policeman. The evidence showed that last Sunday evening the accused became disorderly under the influence of liquor and the policeman went up to him and asked him what he wanted. The accused slapped him and ran away. He was arrested shortly afterwards when he again assaulted the policeman in the presence of Sub-Inspector Newby. The accused expressed his regret for what he had done. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 30.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 15th August give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

General rain has fallen averaging over 3 inches in 19 districts. The largest falls were:—Mirzapur 6 1-2; Rae Bareli 6; Allahabad and Lucknow 5; Dehra Dun, Budaun, Benares, Jaunpur and Banda 4 inches. The rainfall was least heavy in sub-montane Oudh where Bahraich received less than 1-2 inch. Sowing of late autumn crops and transplantation of jarhan rice are in progress. Fields are being ploughed for sugarcane and razi. Sufficient rain has been received throughout the central division except in Ballia. More rain is needed for rice in northern and submontane Oudh, in Basti and part of Azamgarh. Rain is urgently required in Basti, Bahraich and Bara Banki where in certain parts standing crops are suffering from want of it. Throughout the Meerut and Agra divisions and particularly in Muttra injury has been done to crops in low-lying areas by heavy rain and floods and in several districts agricultural operations have been retarded. A break is also required in most of Bundelkhand. Sawan and kakun are ripening and the former is being harvested in a few districts. Prices continue very high and are generally stationary. They have fallen in 8 and have risen in 2 districts. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. There is no scarcity of fodder.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The numbers on relief have decreased by 50,549, of whom over 9,000 are workers and 41,000 gratuitously relieved. All Government relief works have been closed except in Kheri, Bahraich, Sitapur, Mirzapur, Jaunpur and the hills. Aided works on a small scale continue in a few other districts. Takavi for field work is being given in Banda. Gratuitous relief has increased in Kheri and Gonda but is being reduced in most other districts. It was closed during the week with a final dole in Muttra, Etawah, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Garhwal and Fathepur except in one tahsil. The condition of the people is satisfactory, but cholera continues in several districts and fever has increased. Quinine is being freely distributed. There are 2,821 workers on private works. The numbers on Government relief are:—On relief works 57,337; on aided works 8,362; dependants 235; on gratuitous relief 447,279; in poor-houses 1,784; total 514,997. The largest total figures are:—Bahraich 103,014; Kheri 100,491; Gonda 80,515; Mirzapur, with Family Domains, 58,171; Sitapur 39,687. Prices:—In the hills 5 1-2 to 7; Bundelkhand 9 7-16 to 10 11/16; Mirzapur 4 to 10; Kheri 8 3-4; elsewhere 10 3-4 to 13 seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

Good rain fell in all districts except Gujranwala. Lyallpur and Jhang where light rain was received. Prices are generally unsettled. Wheat is rising in Gurgaon, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Lyallpur and Jhang and falling in Ferozepore, Amritsar and Mianwali. Wheat is dearer than scarcity rates in Hissaar. Ambala, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Amritsar and Jhang Prices of other food-grains are generally at or above scarcity rates. Sowings of autumn crops continue. Ploughing for the next spring crops has commenced in Jullundur and Shahpur. The condition and prospects of standing autumn crops are generally good to average. Crops on low-lying lands have been slightly damaged by excessive rains in parts of Rohtak, Gurgaon, Amritsar, Shahpur, Lyallpur and Multan. Cattle are generally in good condition. Green grass is plentiful throughout the Province. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Good rain averaging from 11 cents to 2·62 inches fell all over the Province greatly benefiting autumn sowings and the preparation of lands for spring crops. The condition of standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas is average and the outturn is expected to be the same. Fodder and water are sufficient. Irrigation from all the canals in the Province and from hill torrents in the Dera Ismail Khan district continues. Floods in the rivers are diminishing. The public health is good. The Peshwar district is free from cholera but seasonal fever is still prevalent in the Mardan tahsil. The condition of cattle is good except in the Newshera and Marwat tahsil. Prices of food-grains are falling slightly. Prices are:—wheat 9 3-16 to 13; gram 9 15-16 to 13; maize 11 11-16 to 17; and bajra 11 to 13 3-4 seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

There has again been general rainfall in Rajputana. Mount Abu, recorded 21 1-2 inches, Sojat in Marwar nearly 13 and Jhalrapatan 10·7 inches: while the minimum fall was 1·23 inches at Bikaner. It is reported from many places that the continuous rain has caused damage to standing crops and retarded operations for autumn crops. Mewar reports condition of crops unsatisfactory but on the whole future prospects in Rajputana are very fair. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are still high, especially in the eastern States and have risen slightly in Alwar and Kishangarh but on the whole they are distinctly tending downwards. Special public works have now been closed in Karauli and Dholpur.

CENTRAL INDIA.

The rainfall during the week was general and a break is urgently needed in Gwalior, Indore and Bhopal. Sowing is in progress in Baghelkhand. Weeding has been started in Baghelkhand and is in progress elsewhere, Land is being prepared for spring crops in Gwalior and Bhopawar. Operations have been suspended in Gwalior owing to incessant rainfall. Damage to crops is reported from Gwalior, Malwa and Bhopawar owing to heavy rain. Agricultural stock is fair to good. Cattle-disease prevails in parts of Indore Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices have fallen slightly in Indore and Piploda; have risen in Rutlam and are high but steady elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The situation is improving. The numbers on relief are dropping. Prices:—Indore 10; Bundelkhand 9 to 12 1-4 and the Bhopawar Agency 9 to 13 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief are:—Rewa—on works 1,506; on gratuitous relief 1,000; total 2,500. In Indore State—on works nil; on gratuitous relief 12,000. In the Bundelkhand Agency—on works nil; on gratuitous relief 250. In the Bhopawar Agency, Manpu—on works 6; on gratuitous relief 65.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather continued cloudy and was warm. The rainfall in Narsinghpur, Mandla, Drug and Balaghat measured from 7 1-2 to 13 inches. In Nimar, Betul, Nagpur, Wardha and the districts of Berar it was below 1½ inches; elsewhere from 2 to 6 inches were received. Sowings of autumn crops still continue in Betul, Chhindwara and most of the northern districts but rain delayed sowings of til and kutki in these districts. Weeding in progress throughout the provinces but is considerably impeded by rain. Transplantation and thinning continue in rice districts as also preparation of land for winter crops in a few districts. Excessive moisture caused damage to a small extent to juar and til on heavy soils in Saugor: to juar and til in Damoh and Jubbulpore; to cotton in Bhandara and to cotton and juar in Chanada and Buldana. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Prices:—Wheat fell by ½ to ¾ seer per rupee in Drug, Raipur, Nimar and Betul. Gram rose by ½ to 1 seer in Nimar and Saugor and fell to the same extent in Raipur, Chhindwara and Betul. Rice became dearer by ¼ seer in Mandla and cheaper by 1 to 1½ seers in Saugor. Betul, Wardha, Nagpur, Raipur and Amraoti. Juar was sold cheaper by ½ seer to 1¼ seers in Nimar, Betul and in Berar, except Yeotmal.

Feudatory States.—Good rain fell in all the States during the week. Sirguja registered 9 inches, Kawardha, Chhuikhadan, Raj-Nandgaon and Raigarh 6 inches; and other States from 3 to 5 inches. Sowings of til, kutki and other minor crops still continue in Raj-Nandagon and Raigarh and of rice in Korea. Weeding, transplantation and thinning are in progress. Damage has been caused to cotton and juar in Korea and to kodon, cotton and til on black soils in Kawardha by continuous rain. Fodder and water are ample. Wheat fell by 1 seer per rupee in Bastar and rice rose by 1 seer in Raigarh. Prices otherwise continued steady.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—During the week the monsoon has continued to give general rain and especially in the northern districts a break is needed. Sowing and weeding operations have been somewhat hampered but prospects of standing crops are on the whole good. The numbers on village work which are still open in Damoh are steady. The numbers employed on contract works and on the Nagpur Itarsi Railway in Betul have dropped. The numbers on village gratuitous relief show a fall. The decrease is due to abatement in the extent of distress and gradual reduction of village relief in the districts of the Jubbulpore Division. Weaver relief has been started in Chanda but the number on this form of relief is declining in Nagpur and Nimar. Fodder and water are ample. The condition of cattle is good. Prices are steady or slightly easier in some districts. The public health is good. Private charity is active. Numbers on relief works 1,101; weavers 14,900; on gratuitous relief 30,890; total 46,891.

The Bombay Reports has already appeared.

The number of persons on relief during the week was 639,075, a decrease of 59,756.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 26th August.

346.—Detail for the week ending 29th instant:—

Wednesday 26th Inst—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

Thursday 27th Inst—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 8 a.m.

"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday 28th Inst—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p. m.

All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Head Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

Saturday 29th Inst—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 7-30 a. m.

347.—Reservists.—It is proposed to form a Reserve Company at an early date. N. C. Officers and Volunteers who wish to transfer to the above Company are requested to forward their names to Head-Quarters.

348.—Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "A" Company:—

No. 2743 Vol. B. G. Fires.
No. 5751 Vol. H. Coulson.
No. 5841 Vol. N. Desmier.
No. 6465 Vol. E. Foster.
No. 6012 Vol. C. Smith.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th August.

470. STRENGTH.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps and posted to No. 2 Company No. 1, Sub-Division.

No. 1170 Gr. E. Martin.
No. 1171 Gr. F. Hearn.
No. 1172 Gr. F. J. Daglish.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

According to a Home paper, eight cadets belonging to good families fatally "ragged" a fellow-student at the West Point Military Academy in the State of New York. President Roosevelt at first approved of their expulsion from West Point, but afterwards cancelled it, on the ground that they were manly fellows who were merely over-full of spirits.

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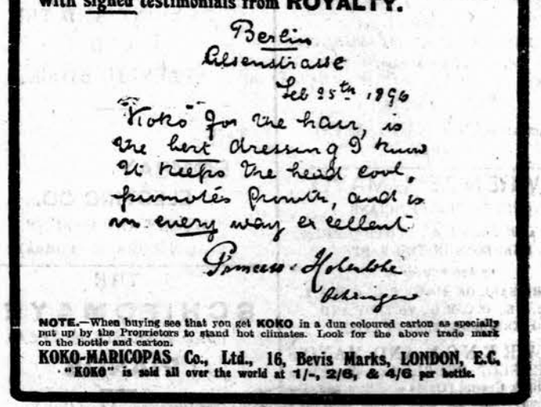
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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1908.

OUR ALLIES, THE JAPANESE.

IT would, perhaps, be more profitable, if people studied the morals of their own nation and set about improving them, but at the present time writers of most Western nations are busily engaged discussing the morals of Japan. We take two of these writers—enough for once. The former, Professor George Trumbull Ladd, who has lectured in the Japanese Universities on education, ethics and the philosophy of religion, writes in the *Century Magazine* of the Business Morals of Japan ; the latter, an anonymous correspondent of the *Standard*, discourses on the Growth of Crime in Japan, the increase of piracy and police inefficiency. According to the former the one charge against the Japanese, which is most loudly and frequently made and which the friends who respect and admire them have most difficulty in answering, involves their conduct in commercial transactions with other nations. Now that, having twice triumphed in foreign wars, they are entering in a larger way upon the rivalries of trade with foreigners, this charge, says Professor Ladd, has become more than ever emphatic and impressive. It is claimed that they do not keep promises ; that they have scanty regard for the sacredness of the contract ; that their commodities are not up to sample ; that engagements with them to furnish labour or its products are lightly regarded and that the pledged word is not in their case, as it is in the case of other nations of first-class commercial standing, equal to a bond. This from a native of the land of wooden nutmegs is somewhat humorous. Still "do all men, for they would do you, that is the true business principle" are the words put into the mouth of one of Dickens's characters. He was not an exemplary character, but the "principle" is very widely acted upon in Japan and has been for centuries. Would we could say that it is acted upon in Japan alone, but unfortunately the annual reports under our own Merchandise Marks Act and complaints of short-reeling, for example, which reach the Chamber of Commerce show that there are others besides the Japanese who are troubled with obliquity of moral vision.

Professor Ladd, knowing the Japanese very well, does not despair, and he fearlessly asserts that it has hitherto been uniquely characteristic of new Japan, that, where experience at home or criticism from abroad has revealed deficiencies and difficulties, it has gone intelligently and deliberately about the work of supplying the deficiencies and of overcoming the difficulties. The fear of the wisest and best of her statesmen at the present time is not so much that Japan will not hold her own, business-wise, in the rivalries of commerce and trade ; "it is rather that she will be overwhelmed and degraded by absorbing the influences of the commercial spirit now rife in Great Britain, America and Germany. To safeguard, expand, elevate and extend to the whole nation, with its varied classes that spirit which has characterised in the past their own best types of manhood is with them their chief concern." Professor Ladd wonders whether it is not perhaps time to enquire whether his own countrymen may learn something even in respect to their guiding ethical principles from those to whom they claim to have taught so much. We are glad he refers to his own countrymen : it is so much more modest than to include the whole of the Western races. But here the "Standard" comes in with its declaration that the confident prediction that the termination of the war with Russia would be followed by a marked increase of crime has been more than verified. During the last three years there has undoubtedly been a conspicuous development of the criminal classes of the nation. Indeed, says our contemporary's Kobe correspondent, the authorities have of late become alarmed at the increasing tendency to assault and battery among the common citizens, often leading to wounds and even murder. Crimes resulting from debauchery, which have not been a conspicuous feature of the debased classes in Japan, are now obviously on the increase. Foreigners no longer find it quite safe to wander alone or unprotected among the beautiful valleys and hills that environ so many of the Japanese cities, and highway robbery is common.

What is the meaning of this, that authority is defied and that the character of the Japanese middle and lower classes has fallen from their high ideals ? Is it the result of Western influence ? It is partly that, partly the cerebral inflation which success brings in its train, especially when the people are not prepared for what follows success. The Japanese authorities were unprepared for the change in the people. They still adhere to Eastern methods to cope with Western ideas. They knew the budmash would for a time be top-dog. But they made no preparations and the casual observer arrives at the conclusion that the authorities are either helpless or indifferent. Somnolent was the word the writer should have used. It is the conviction of most foreign residents, however, that the root of the trouble lies in the fact that the officers of the law are really in dread of the criminal classes. They carry weapons and use them. Consequently offenders against civil law are permitted a much freer hand than they would enjoy in Western communities. In old Japan the fear of summary treatment by the community itself exercised a wholesome and, on the whole, deterrent influence on the would-be wrong-doer ; but now that all is in the hands of a few police, crime appears to thrive. The average citizen of Japan, it is found, has little confidence in the law as an arbiter of the wrongs he suffers ; in fact, he frequently takes the law into his own hands. Piracy has increased along the coasts and seas—in fact, it is becoming alarmingly frequent and the police are defied with impunity. The Japanese newspapers continually complain of the decline of moral standards throughout the empire generally, and education is repeatedly declared to be quite ineffective to obviate the dangers that threaten society. Some, says the *Standard* attribute the defection to Occidental influence, especially in the incitement to independence, freedom and an undue emphasis on individualism. Others maintain that the greatest need of Japan is an adequate and effective moral ideal, such as that provided by Christianity. Most foreigners are inclined to blame the authorities for paying too little attention to civil offences, while being extremely severe on offences against the military and breaches of governmental regulations. But it seems that Japan has much to do in the way of ensuring the safety of life and property before it can devote much attention to the subject of commercial morality.

RUMOURS OF REVOLT IN AFGHANISTAN.

THE serious character of the news from Kabul is happily not confirmed, and for the present everything is reported as quiet in Afghanistan. The brother of the Amir, Nasrulla Khan, has not rebelled and the country is not once more in the throes of civil war. So the rumour, which was so disquieting, has turned out to be only a premature anticipation of coming events for the nonce. But that some such event will happen in the future is held as probable by those who know the undercurrents of Afghan politics. Mr. Angus Hamilton, whose knowledge of that country is of very recent date and who is acquainted pretty intimately with the course of Afghan politics, says of Nasrulla Khan that "he is not, perhaps, the most reliable prop to the policy and rule of his brother, Habibulla, since he aspires to the throne for himself ; and there is no doubt that when opportunity offers, he will make a bid for it. At the moment neither his plans nor his partisans are prepared, but events move with such swiftness in Afghanistan that no one can gauge more than approximately the varying fortunes of the situation." This was written less than ten years ago, and is apparently true even now. Nasrulla Khan's plans and partisans are not prepared yet, though during the past two years they may be said to have neared the goal. He so ingratiated himself with the army that the Amir had to take over the office of Commander-in-Chief from him some time ago, and confer it upon his own son Inayatulla. Nasrulla has his chief supporters among the clergy, with which fanatical body he is very popular because of his hatred of everything foreign. Habibulla, as is well known, is inclined towards foreigners and is disposed to accept some of their ways. His recent visit to India was disliked by the mullas, who feared it would only increase his tendency to favour the Feringis' ways. Nasrulla, on the contrary, poses as the champion of everything Afghan, and is therefore very acceptable to these reactionary mullas. He is slowly maturing his plans and forming his party from these mullas, and also the army. His power with the Sunnis, who form the great majority of the Afghan Mahomedans, is so great that Mr. Hamilton calls him their real leader.

"In Afghanistan Habibulla is the leader of the Sunnis, but his power is purely nominal ; the real leader is Nasrulla Khan." Just before the advent of the Dane Mission he was created by the mullas Itwadul Doulah or Pillar of the State, and he had previously become a Hafiz or reciter of the Koran. He always dons Afghan dress in ostentatious contrast to the manly European style of dress adopted by his brother, the Amir, who thereby gives one main cause of offence to the orthodox party. Nasrulla thinks he has as much right as his brother to rule the country. He is only two years younger than him, being born in 1874 ; and in Mahomedan countries it is not the rule that the elder brother should succeed his father. They are both sons of Abdur Rahman by a concubine from Wakhan, and if noble descent from a mother should qualify for the succession, then neither Habibulla nor Nasrulla should have a claim—but Umar Jan, who is a son of Abdur Rahman by his wife Halima, who is a direct descendant of Amir Dost Mahomed. It is true the late Amir chose Habibulla to be his successor and Nasrulla had acquiesced in this choice. But if Narsulla has the power to oust his brother, this would weigh little. In a wild country like Afghanistan he who is fittest to rule usually succeeds, and Nasrulla thinks he is fitter than his brother ; and there is, it must be said, some ground for this belief. We shall not be surprised if at any time in the near future we hear that Nasrulla has rebelled against his brother in right earnest. In that case we should hope in his discomfiture ; for he is no friend to the Indian Government, and it was chiefly to his weighty influence that the want of success of the Dane Mission three years ago is to be attributed. It may be remembered that Nasrulla came on a visit to us in 1895 when proceeding to England on an errand from his father, the late Amir Abdur Rahman.

THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

THE proclamation of Mulai Hafid at Tangier may be regarded simply as a piece of theatricalism at the present time, for there cannot be two Kings at Brentford and Adbel-Aziz has yet to be deposed. Of that there can be no doubt, for the Conference of Algeciras, the terms of which hold good till 1911, definitely acknowledges the rights of Abdel-Aziz and, therefore, there must be a clear agreement of the Powers before the usurper can be recognised. Undoubtedly Mulai Hafid is the stronger of the two, but should Europe as a whole decide to crush his progress he, must find it a very different matter from his campaign against Abdel-Aziz, whose troops, as has often been suggested, have proved disloyal. For the present, however, the Sultan is Abdel-Aziz and the new proclamation, whilst dramatically sound is likely to prove a political blunder. There are certain difficulties which are bound to crop up and Germany's action will be closely watched, but the Kaiser has probably realised by now that his influence in Mahomedan countries in no way represents an adequate return for the labour expended to obtain it. Germany was dissatisfied with the Anglo-French Convention of 1904, but can hardly go behind the Algeciras' agreement without giving an intentional insult to other Powers which they would not be slow to resent. That all the Powers may not be in accord is possible but, when Mulai Hafid, as related by our Paris correspondent recently, told his German supporters that for their help "he and Allah will reward them" he was probably guilty of a plagiarism without giving due consideration to the exact place Germany holds to-day in international politics. Whatever disputes may arise, Germany will certainly not have a free hand.

MR. A. L. MCINTYRE, Conservator of Forests, Bengal, is seriously ill of dysentery.

COLONEL MEADE, Resident at Baroda, arrives at Simla to-day on a brief visit.

SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER, on return from leave this week, resumes command of the Southern Army.

MAJOR HEADLEY, R.E., whose services were lent by the Home Government two years ago to reorganise the head-quarters offices of the Survey of India Department, has completed this work and is now returning to England.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce has decided to await the opinion of the Indian Jute Mills Association, before expressing any view to Government on the report of the Indian Factory Labour Commission.

A NUMBER of women have petitioned President Roosevelt for permission to don men's garments, says a Washington correspondent. They claim to be unable to find work if attired as women.

WE understand that a proposal has recently been made for Mr. Noel Paton to visit the United States and Canada to enquire into the grain elevator system with a view to its introduction in India. It has been negatived by the Secretary of State on the ground that the conditions in this country have not yet reached the stage where the grain elevator system could be usefully adopted.

MR. EUGENE BAYLISS, of Bradfield College, Berkshire, was married on Aug. 5 at St. Swithin's, East Grimstead, Sussex, to Miss Mabel Drury Turner, daughter of the late Captain S. Drury Turner, of the Bombay Staff Corps. The bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. W. W. Radcliffe. Mr. E. W. Rowan was best man, and there were three bridesmaids.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE TURF.

Some Good Performances.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

The situation over the attempt to stop betting on racecourses in New York grows more interesting. All sorts of people are arrested on suspicion of being bookmakers and a man making a note on his cuff-band or pocket-book may find himself collared. During the attempted arrest of a bookmaker on a track recently a general free fight occurred. The "bookie" put up a fight and race officials, policemen, detectives and spectators were fairly in it. A well-known photographer was arrested and badly handled, the detectives thinking his plate holder was a book-makers satchel. Besides this, an Inspector and a captain of police, who were in plain clothes, joined in and were roughly used by uniformed policemen. Altogether the incident is worthy of Sir W. S. Gilbert and perhaps no comic opera ever depicted anything quite so droll as a policeman having a thumb nearly bitten off by another officer. As to the public, they are generally indifferent, for it should be remembered that the followers of racing in the States are not so numerous, or of such a class, as in England. The average American citizen would not trouble if all the pool rooms (betting offices) and bookmakers were entirely wiped out. Those who do "follow the races" are of course trying hard to combat the attempts to stop betting. It may cost a lot to do so, however, for while the American saying "every man has his price" is probably just as correct now as ever, the legislation has gone to such a length that it will take some undoing.

SWERVING HORSES.

Some horses are noted as swervers and a touch of the whip or spur is often enough to cause them to cross right over from one side of the track to the other. Such an animal is Mocassian, which lost the Marine Plate at Brighton through this failing. Besides this, the swerve caused other animals to crowd together and one of them fell. Mocassian was disqualified, with which most people can concern, but that his rider—W. Griggs—should have been disqualified for the balance of the meeting is a matter that does not meet with much approval. The animals has swerved before, with other jockeys up, and if the jockeys are to be punished for the failings of their mounts, it will be difficult to find riders for some animals.

RACING.

There is little of much moment to write about under this heading. The Bank Holiday fixtures were noteworthy for the very large attendance and the (for England) extreme heat, which would have tried even South Africans.

A nicely arranged coup was worked over Matchbox in the Monday Selling Plate at Birmingham, the daughter of Mauverzin being heavily supported at starting price in various parts of the country. The filly won anyhow, starting at 5 to 1 and it cost 580 guineas to buy in Mr. A. Brown's representative.

Lagos joins the best of winners of the Brighton Cup, a 1 1-4 miles event open to three-year-olds, with certain allowances. The field of eight did not contain any particular fliers and Major J. D. Edwards's colt (by Santre) won in a canter. That the winner is smart may be judged from the fact that he carried 109 lbs. and ran the distance in 2 mins. 4 3/5 secs.

CRICKET.

Now that the Australians have provisionally accepted the invitation to visit England in 1910, students of form will be busy. It seems to be generally believed that the next team from "down under" will contain many new players of which Hartigan, Ransford, Macartney and O'Connor are probable certainties, while of the old brigade Noble, Trumper, Hill, Armstrong, Cotter and Carter are booked as certainties.

The performance of the Kent eleven in recent matches makes the county championship very interesting. The Southerners have now won as many matches as Yorkshire and a defeat for the latter would put them on equal terms. Fortunately for the 'Tykes' they have already met Kent (winning one match and drawing the other) as on present form, the latter are just now very powerful. As will be noted from the record of the two teams there is little to chose Middlesex also shares with Kent the distinction of only having lost one match. It will be necessary for Yorkshire to lose a match, if Kent is to again win the championship. The "Tykes" have six more engagements to fulfil, viz., Middlesex and Worcester (at home) and Surrey, Gloucester, Somerset and Surrey away. It will perhaps be remembered that it was the narrow victory of Gloustershire over Yorks two seasons ago that enabled Kent to win the championship. The record of the two leaders reads as follows :—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Per cent.
Yorkshire...	22	14	0	8	14	100·00
Kent ...	19	14	1	4	13	86·66

GOOD PERFORMANCES.

Most people like to celebrate their birthdays in some form or other, but it does not fall to many to do so in the manner P. R. Johnson has just done. He reached his 28th birthday on Wednesday and likewise hit up 131 runs for Somerset against Middlesex. As he had made 164 in the first innings of the match his performance was a rare double. Another centurian in the game was Pit Warner (105) and the game was drawn.

Big scores have been common lately, the best being H. K. Foster's 215 in the Worcester vs. Warwickshire match (a draw). He was batting 3 hours and 25 minutes and hit one 5 and thirty 4's. Quaife (189) and A. S. Glower (109) did best for Warwickshire. Other big innings of note lately were Vine 120 not out, Sussex v. Notts; S.H. Day 114 for Kent v. Sussex ; Knight 105, Leicestershire v. Northamptonshire and F. B. Roberts 103 for Gloucestershire v. Essex. Though the wickets have favoured bowlers of late the batsmen have not dominated the situation altogether. Reeves, for instance, took 5 wickets for 19 runs on behalf of Essex v Northamptonshire. Blackledge (a new star for Surrey) also secured 6 for 26 against the Philadelphians and played a big part in their defeat. Yorkshire's victory over Lancashire was also largely due to the bowling of Newstead (9 for 99) and Rhodes (3 for 11). During this match by-the-way Hirst reached his 1,000 runs and he has now done this and taken 100 wickets, six years in succession. More good bowling was seen in the Kent v. Sussex match, Blythe (6 for 59) and Woolley (3 for 31) having much to do with the easy victory of Kent by an innings.

ATHLETICS.

Many remarkable performances have been accomplished since the Olympic Games and the presence of several of the visiting cracks is making many home meetings of exceptional interest. There is some talk of trying to bring Lieut. W. Halswelle and J. C. Carpenter (who impeded him at the stadium) into opposition and it would certainly arouse great interest if they did meet. No doubt Halswelle would like to beat Carpenter and he might be willing to sink his natural feelings (at having to toe the line with a runner who treated him so badly) for the sake of doing so. Carpenter has been winning races at Colombos (near Paris) and he showed 50-secs. for 400 metres besides taking the 800 metres. Halswelle ran a fair 300 yards (31 4-5 secs.) in Scotland but some think he requires a rest.

WALKER'S GREAT SPRINT.

The sensation of the week is Walker's great running at Abergadenny on Tuesday. Some of the comment on this is funny. The local correspondent of the "Sporting Life," for instance, says "Walker was not pressed—in fact it looked as though he showed up." The time was returned at 9 2-5 secs., so America is not alone in extraordinary times—or should it be timing. Walker showed 9 4-5secs. at Glasgow and so equalled the British record (by A. F. Duffey at Leicester in 1901) and this he is certainly capable of. To do 9 4-5 secs. one day, travel some hundreds of miles and improve 4 yards in a "100" two days later is indeed wonderful. Without wishing to disparage Walker's ability in any way it would be foolish to accept the Welsh performance as authentic. We are told that there was a drop of a foot, but that there was no wind. There were two timekeepers, one of them (Z. Wheatley) being a first grade N. C. U. timekeeper. Still the best can make mistakes and if one was not made in this case, Walker probably got a "flier". He was up to his men at 50 yards (it was a handicap) which rather bears this out, as Walker's time in his best was 10 secs., but in the 120 yards handicap he was only fourth in his heat, certainly in and out of form. Walker may quite likely develop into the undoubted fastest 100 yards runner the British Empire has yet produced and sportsmen hope he will get the chance. He would certainly improve if tutored by some of the American experts and on the fast clay and cinder paths across the Atlantic might easily equal Duffey's world's record of 6 3-5 secs. without any shadow of doubt existing.

W.M. Sheppard delighted Glasgow sportsmen by his running in the half mile scratch race at the Ranger's meeting and he was not distressed to win in the new Scottish record time of 1 min. 56 secs. Lieut. Halswelle did not show his usual dash in the quarter mile handicap and was third, doing 49 4-5 secs. It would be interesting to see Halswelle and Sheppard meet at 600 yards and as the American has run a quarter in 50 secs. and can stay a "mile," he must be very warm at "600."

N. C. Cartmel hurried over from Paris for the purpose of competing at Stoke on Tuesday and in spite of the long journey, he was able to show 10 1-5 secs. and 22 4-5 secs. for the 200 and 220 yards, Morton and Pankhurst 'running up' respectively. Mention must also be made of the running of Voight and Robertson in the four miles handicap at Glasgow, they finishing first and second from scratch in 19 mins. 40 secs. and 19 mins. 45 secs. respectively. A. E. Wood of the Essex Beagles (not picked for Olympic Games) has also been displaying rare form. He won a 3 miles handicap from the 65 yards mark in 14 mins. 33 4-5 secs. at the Stadium and followed this up by beating J. E. Deakin off a mark in a 4 miles at Redhill.

STRONG MEN.

Dublin has been the venue of some remarkable hammer throwing and weight putting lately. J. R. Talbott (U.S.A.) threw the 16lbs. hammer 168 ft. 2 1-2 inches on Saturday and thereby created a new Irish record. It had a short life, however, as J. Flanagan did 173 ft. 11 inches on Monday, which is the best throw ever yet accomplished. D. Horgan got in a shot put of 45 ft. 10 in. in the Ireland v. Irish-American A.C. match, but this was quite dwarfed at the Dublin Police sports, R. Rose (the young giant from California) setting up a new British record of 49 ft. 5 in.

IN GENERAL.

Ellegaard's victory in the World's Sprint Championship for professional cyclists makes the fifth time in six years the Dane has carried off the honours.

C. Hefferon of Bloemfontein and W. T. Clarke of Liverpool (the first representative of the United Kingdom in the Marathon race) ran a six laps race at Liverpool on Bank Holiday. Hefferon winning.

The United States still holds the British International Motor Boat Cup. The Duke of Westminster's Wolseley-Siddeley and Lord Howard de Walden's Daimler II were the challengers but our representatives were unable to wrest the trophy from Dixie II.

During the course of an 18 holes golf tournament on the Royal North Devon links, J. Braid created a new course record of 69.

The Cowes Regatta has proved a big success. Sir J. Penders Brynhild won the King's Cup and finished second to the Shamrock IV in the race for the Royal Yatch Squadron Cup. Germany scored in the race for the Emperor's Cup, the Germania beating Cicely Carina and Creole.

Sportsmen will be pleased to hear that G. Hackenschmidt is back in London and apparently restored to perfect health.

Mr. H.E. Lambe, well known in Polo circles, was thrown during a tie for the Otter Vale Challenge Cup tournament and fractured his skull. He was operated on by Sir Victor Horsley but never regained consciousness and died 48 hours after the accident.

That Sam Langford will soon have to be considered in connection with the heavy weight championship is certain and he made short work of J. Wille of Chicago recently. The Olympic Winter Games will be decided during October—hockey, lacrosse, football, boxing, figure-skating, and football being the games to be decided.

The great struggle of Taylor and Battersby in the 1,500 metres swimming race at the Olympic Games evidently took a lot out of them, for both were beaten by Beaurepaire in the one mile championship, though the Australian did not get near the "mile" time of Battersby at the Stadium.

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

Better Returns from Egypt and India.

BAD REPORTS FROM SMALL STATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

The Army Medical Report for the year 1907 shows an improvement in the health of the troops at practically all stations, and especially in India and Egypt.

There is, however, some deterioration in Gibraltar, Crete, Mauritius, North China, Bermuda and West Africa.

THE REVOLUTION AT TABRIZ.

Business Paralysed.

THE REBELS' DEMANDS.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

Telegrams received at St. Petersburg state that negotiations have been opened at Tabriz between the Shah's representative and the Revolutionaries, who demand an amnesty and the immediate re-opening of the Parliament.

Meanwhile, the Revolutionaries continue their extortions and business is paralysed.

THE FIRE AT STAMBOUL.

Seven Thousand Homeless.

MANY CHILDREN KILLED.

SULTAN'S PRACTICAL SYMPATHY.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

Seven thousand people are homeless at Stamboul, and a number of firemen and children are reported to have perished in the fire.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

The Sultan has given £5,000 for the victims of the Stamboul fire.

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

Great Britain and the Gendarmery.

CAUTIOUS ACTION.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

Great Britain has taken no steps to recall the British Gendarmery officers in Macedonia, referring to await the unanimous agreement of the Powers.

MR. KEIR HARDIE IN CANADA.

Belated Appearance at Quebec.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

Mr. Keir Hardie has arrived at Quebec.

GREAT REVIEW AT SYDNEY.

Naval and Military Combine.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

A telegram from Sydney states that a review of 13,000 men of the Commonwealth's military and naval forces, together with detachments from the British and American warships, has taken place in Centennial Park, in the presence of Lord Northcote and Admiral Darry.

KING ALFONSO.

Arrival in England.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

King Alfonso of Spain has arrived in England.

THE VALI OF HEDJAZ.

Disregard of Authority.

ARREST AND CONFISCATION.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

The Vali of Hedjaz, supported by the Shereef of Mecca, has refused to allow the proclamation of the Constitution.

Troops have arrested him and his property has been confiscated.

JAPAN AND CHILI.

Proposed Commercial Treaty.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

Japanese delegates have visited Chili with a view to the conclusion of a commercial treaty between Japan and Chili.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

Baron Speck von Sternburg, German Ambassador at Washington, has died at Heidelberg of cancer, which he contracted in India.

GENERAL'S WIFE MURDERED

Mysterious Crime in Kent.

ROBBERY THE SUPPOSED INCENTIVE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

The wife of Major-General Luard was found murdered by two revolver shots yesterday afternoon on the balcony of a lonely summer house in the dense woods near Ightham Knoll, in Kent, Major-General Luard's seat.

The rings had been torn from her fingers. It appears that the Major-General and his wife were out for a walk, and that her husband left her shortly before the murder.

No clue has yet been found as to who committed the deed.

LATER.

The murder of the wife of Major-General Luard at Ightham has caused an intense sensation. The police have now obtained several important clues and an arrest is expected at any moment.

A faithful Irish terrier kept guard over the body, ran to meet the Major-General and led him to the spot.

The victim s age was sixty-four.

M. ISVOLSKY.

To be Entertained by the King.

CONFERS WITH M. CLEMENCEAU.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

M. Isvolsky and M. Clemenceau had an hour's conference at Karlsbad yesterday.

M. Isvolsky lunches with King Edward at Marienbad to-morrow.

THE JUTOGH TRAGEDY.

Karim Khan to be Hanged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 25.

Judgment was given to-day in the case in which Karim Khan was charged with the murder of Miss Elsie Hooper at Jutogh. The accused was sentenced to death.

SIMLA ARTS EXHIBITION.

The Viceroy's Prize.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 24.

On reconsideration the Committee of the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition have awarded the Viceroy's prize, for the best amateur picture, to Mr. J. Gangooly's "Monsoon Sunset."

This is the first time that the premier award at the Simla Exhibition has been conferred upon an Indian, and all who have seen Mr. Gangooly'a fine picture will agree that in this case second thoughts are the best, and that the honour is well deserved.

WIRELESS TELEGRAHY.

Victoria Point and Mergui.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 25.

The work of connecting Victoria Point with Mergui, 300 miles distant, by wireless telegraphy, which had to be abandoned when the rains came on, is to be resumed next cold weather.

This connection will not only help the new rubber plantations that are springing up, but will connect the Indian telegraph system with a large area of Tenasserim, which has now no rapid means of communication with the outside world.

THE EDEN SANITARIUM.

A Daring Robbery.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 25.

A telegram from Darjeeling, dated August 24, states that a daring robbery was committed at the Eden Sanitarium on Saturday night last, when a safe containing Rs. 800 was bodily removed and broken to pieces in the Khud, where the remnants were found.

No trace has been found of the thieves up to the present. Several thefts of this description have recently occurred.

GARDEN PARTY AT POONA.

Fixed for 4th September.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 25.

His Excellency the Governor gives a Garden party at Ganeshkind on Friday the 4th September.

PUNJAB BANKING CO.

Branch at Nushki.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, AUGUST 25.

The Punjab Banking Company, Quetta branch, have, at the request of the local Government, opened an agency at Nushki where banking, clearing and forwarding business will be transacted for goods to and from Seistan by the Nushki route.

BEPIN CHANDRA PAL.

Arrival at Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 25.

Babu Bepin Chandra Pal landed yesterday at Madras, from the "Golconda," en route to Marseilles, and is residing in Triplicane.

YOUTHFUL PATRIOTISM.

Offenders before the Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 25.

To-day at the instance of Mr. C. L. Bidie, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Inspector Lupprian prosecuted thirty-six students for the offence of approaching a vessel under quarantine after 5 o'clock yesterday evening, also for wilfully trespassing into the harbour premises. Mr. Lupprian stated that yesterday the police had, by beat of tom-tom, proclaimed people having no business in the harbour will not be allowed there. Notice-boards to that effect had been put up round the harbour. Under the Government plague regulations no one is allowed to approach a ship after 5 p.m. when flying the yellow flag. This rule the boys had violated.

Mr. R. Sreeramulu Sastri, High Court vakil, who appeared for the defence, denied any offence had been committed. The boys merely wanted to show their admiration and regard for Babu Bepin Chandra Pal, so hiring a boat they went alongside the "Golconda" to try to see him. The Deputy Commissioner of Police, who evidently wanted to emulate the Calcutta Police, launched the present prosecution against the accused, forgeting that "boys will be boys." In what they did they had after all been actuated purely by what is considered motives of patriotism. The police also added the charge against the accused under the orders of a public servant. This was withdrawn at the suggestion of the Magistrate.

His Worship adjourned the case to 5th September.

Among the accused almost all colleges and high schools in George Town were represented. The boys were released on bail immediately after their arrest on executing a recognisance bond.

SHEBAITS OF CALCUTTA.

A Remarkable Manifesto.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 25.

The Shebaits of Kali's temple, Calcutta, issued the following remarkable manifesto :—

"In view of the prevailing unrest in the country, the Shebaits of the Kalighat temple hereby beg to inform the Hindu public that they will not henceforth countenance the holding of any political or quasi-political demonstration at the premises of the said temple so long, at any rate, as the political situation does not improve, nor will they allow anybody to preach there any subversive doctrines under any garb. As custodians of the religious interests of all sections of the Hindu community, high and low, they deem it their duty to enjoin on all members of it the desirability of endeavouring to attain progress with a gentle slope and not precipitation as well as the necessity of looking upon the Government —undoubtedly a great and civilised one—as a powerful instrument of that progress, the course of which can never lie through violence lawlessness and race hatred. The wind of unrest, the Shebaits hold, should cease now to enable the torch of reform to shed its steady light into those recesses of society where it is badly wanted."

RECENT BORDER RAID.

Punitive Measures Unlikely.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 25.

It is believed that the band which raided into the Peshawar district last week was composed of Utmanzai and Koda Khel Mohmand sections which are always troublesome. The "Pioneer" states that recent reports show that the mullahs have again been active in various parts of the tribal country and they have doubtless denounced the agreement made some three months ago. The fact is the Mohmands have been able to obtain a large number of rifles and in true Pathan fashion they wish to show an independent spirit. The only measures possible at this season of the year in order to check these raids are the strengthening of military outposts in frontier forts and reinforcement of the Border Police; but it will be difficult to prevent the inroads altogether. It is not likely that any large gathering of tribesmen will take place, but precautions will be taken to meet any hostile demonstration of the kind that occurred in the spring.

In the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the First Appeal Bench, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr Justice Batchelor, certain points of law and alleged misdirections were specified by Mr. Joseph Baptista, counsel for Bal Gangadhar Tilak, in order to obtain a rule directed to the Crown to show cause why a certificate should not be granted that Tilak's was a fit case to go before the Privy Council in appeal. After hearing the learned counsel, the Chief Justice said that their Lordships were prepared to grant Mr. Baptista a rule on the points of misjoinder and the illegality of passing two sentences, one under section 124A and the other under section 153A. With regard to the point of misdirection, his Lordship said that the Court would consider and let Mr. Baptista know whether the Court would grant a rule on that and on any other points.

THE ARMS ACT.

Case against Mr. Kalaman.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 25.

Mr. N. S. Field, District Magistrate, to-day passed orders in the case against Mr. A. H. Kalaman, who was prosecuted, under section 19 (A) of the Arms Act, for having sold, kept and offered guns for sale.

The Magistrate held that as the accused took over the guns, and kept them in his shop till he found a purchaser, he committed a technical offence, under Section 19 (A) of the Arms Act. The case was one which called for merely a nominal sentence, as the accused promptly reported the loss of a revolver, and when Mr. Rozario purchased a gun, accused advised him to go and get it registered in his name before taking delivery. This showed that the accused acted aboveboard, and had no intention of evading the provisions of the Arms Act.

The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of one rupee, or in default to suffer 24 hours' rigorous imprisonment.

A Bengali Fined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 25.

Kissori Mohan Roy, who was charged under the Indian Arms Act with having in his possession a box containing 50 revolver cartridges, to the possession of which he was not legally entitled, was fined Rs. 100, or to suffer seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

DR. SVEN HEDIN.

Reported Safe.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 25.

The following Press Communique was issued to-day :—From a later report received it appears that the letter received at Leh from Dr. Sven Hedin's head servant, Abdul Karim, is dated the 8th May. According to this letter Dr. Sven Hedin went to Khotan and Polu via Ling-zi-thang after he left Gartok in November 1907. He then proceeded in a south-easterly direction to Ragha-ta-sang up the Brahmaputra, arriving there on the 25th April. His party then apparently broke into two sections, and expect to reunite and then to proceed to Gartok or Chang-rabyl (sic). The writer, who was with the section that separated from Dr. Sven Hedin, ends his letter saying : "We are all quite well and none has had any illness. We hope to see you at the end of September. Dr. Sven Hedin is very happy."

HON'BLE MR. G. STOKES.

Narrow Escape while Motoring.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 25.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gabriel Stokes, C. S. I., First Member of H. E. the Governor's Council, had a narrow escape when motoring to meet the hounds, near Ootacamund, a few days ago.

In turning a corner on the road, something in the mechanism went wrong, and the car backed over the edge, down a drop of 20 feet. Mr. Stokes fortunately fell clear and escaped with a few bruises.

GAMBLERS AT POONA.

Bombay Contingent Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 25.

The eleven Bhattias and one Parsee theatrical proprietor, who, it is alleged, made it a business to come up to Poona from Bombay by the race special with the ostensible purpose of attending the races, were to-day placed before the City Magistrate, who fined them from Rs. 100 to Rs. 25 each. They were arrested a few days ago in a gambling den in the city when nearly Rs. 2,000 was found by the police on card and dice tables.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

EDUCATION.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters contained in Quarter-Master-General in India's letter No. 1858-D, dated 5th August, 1908, Lieut. H. M. Alexander, Supply and Transport Corps, is directed to proceed to Rawalpindi to join the classes of instructions in Supply and Transpot Training and report himself to the Chief Instructor there by the 30th August, 1908.

Lieut. A. Fitzerald, supply and Transport Officer having reported his arrival on the 20th instant, is posted as Assistant to the Station Supply Officer, Bombay Brigade.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 25.

Captain Holm, No. 70 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Bombay, is posted to the No. 17 Company, Alderney.

Captain Van Dek Kiste, Adjutant, Clare Militia, is posted to No. 70 Company, R. G. A., Bombay.

Captain Reynolds, 78th Battery, R. F. A., is posted to No. 1 Ammunition Column, Campbellpore.

Captain Jameson, 16th Cavalry, is granted an extension of one year in his appointment, as Registration Officer.

Lieutenant Frere, 86th Infantry, is selected for appointment to the Burma Civil Police.

It has been decided that with effect from 1st January next the clothing factories of Alipore and Madras shall each supply the units of all arms within their respective military areas. The Alipore factory will thus become the supplying centre for the Northern Command and the Madras factory for the Southern Command.

POONA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 24.

For the last week Poona has been given up to the cult of the horse. There have been three meets of the hounds in the mornings and polo or races every afternoon. Monday's fortnightly dance at the Gymkhana suffered in consequence, for many usually keen dancers turned out to be still keener polo players and elected to reserve their energies for more serious matters. On Tuesday, the second day of the Junior Polo Tournament, Colonel Weallens and the officers of the Northamptonshire regiment were "At Home" on the ground and amongst those present were His Excellency Sir George Clarke, Miss Clarke and a party from Government House. The first game again began at three o'clock, but the state of the ground necessitated its being attended to between whiles, with the result that the last game was not over until seven. The first game between the "Onlookers" and the 38th Central India Horse resulted in rather an easy win for the latter who scored five goals to the Onlookers' one. The second game between the Royal Engineers, Poona, and the Gunners from Kirkee produced a lot of local excitement and the crowd of Sappers round the polo ground cheered enthusiastically whenever their side scored. The result was a win for the R. E.'s. The last game was between the Divisional Staff, whose team included General Aldeason, and the Worcesters. At the end of the fifth chukker the score was three goals a-side, but when the goal posts were widened the Worcesters made the determining goal after a hard tussle and so won the game. There was some fine play with the odds rather against the winners, for Captain Torbet had his hand rather badly damaged and Captain Dorman got a severe blow on his face through his pony crossing its legs and coming down with him.

The Tournament was resumed again on Thursday, and on that day the R. E., officers of Poona and Kirkee were "At Home." There were only two games, but they provided the best polo seen hitherto. The first game was between the Blue Bottles and the Poona Horse, who have already won the Cup on several occasions. It was keenly contested and ended in a victory for the Poona Horse by one goal.

The second game, between the 26th Light Cavalry and the 38th Central India Horse, was won just at the point of time by a neatly hit goal on the part of the latter team who thus made three goals to their opponents' two.

On Friday the Divisional Staff were "At Home," and the Sappers from Kirkee, who again had a large audience, were once more victorious, beating the Worcesters by four goals to nil. The second game was also rather an uneven one, for the Somersets only scored one goal to their opponents' five, but the Buccaneers were a very strong team and beautifully mounted. On all these days the Tournament was favoured with fine weather and the pavilion was crowded with spectators, the ladies on the one side and the men on the other with a great gulf between which none but the bravest and most gallant dared to cross.

Wednesday's racing attracted a larger attendance than usual, for two steeplechases were included in the programme. The first was a popular win for Captain Meynell on his own horse "Recovery." The second was marred by what seemed to be a nasty accident to Mr. Jackson, but he luckily escaped with only a wrenched shoulder, while his horse got out without a scratch. The day was only a comparatively fine one, and occasional showers and violent gusts of wind deprived the social side of the proceedings of a good deal of cheer. Better weather on Saturday brought out quite a number of smart frocks, amongst which perhaps the most noticeable was a white directoire coat worn with a dull blue toque. Another pretty dress was of pink muslin, the hat trimmed with roses of different colours. There were at least two very effective pale blue dresses, but black and white was again in high favour both in the form of muslins and also in one case as a tailor-made coat and skirt. Miss Clarke was in the Governor's box, with Miss Fellowes and Mrs. Naidu, the Hindu poetess.

On Thursday there was a general meeting at the Ladies' Club to elect the "officers" for the coming year. Mrs. Ali Akbar one of the retiring honorary secretaries, read the annual report and Sirdar Nowrojee Pudumjee, the honorary treasurer produced the accounts. Mrs. Muir Mackenzie, who has recently come out from home, was unanimously re-elected president and Mrs. Rowlandson and Mrs. Jehangir were chosen as the new secretaries.

On Friday, the concert at the Connaught Institute, in aid of the Women's Home Missionary Settlement for India, attracted a large audience, for the organisers had collected some of the best known and most talented performers in Poona. Miss Russell made a great hit with her recitations; and her imitation of a chicken in her second encore was most spirited and realistic and greatly delighted her audience. The performance all round was distinctly good and the number of encores showed that "the house" was well pleased with the efforts made on its behalf.

The lawn-tennis handicaps are making slow progress, but Major Field with a handicap of —40 seems to be struggling through to victory in more than one event, and it seems to be impossible to penalise him sufficiently, unless perhaps the Committee decide to take away his spectacles.

The weather has been ideal for hunting with grey skies and light drizzling rain at intervals which suit both hounds and riders. The country has dried up a good bit and the uplands are in perfect condition, though the bottoms are still very heavy in places.

On Wednesday and Thursday the Kalas-Dighi country was the scene of operations and several jacks were snapped up after short runs, but none could be found stout enough to give a good chase, and some of the better mounted members of the hunt were beginning to long for a chance to shake off the crowd. This chance occurred on Sunday when the hounds met at the 7th mile stone on the Bombay Road with a field of about seventy including six ladies. A real stout jack was found in some sugarcane close by the road and was viewed away by the whole field. He made straight over the Chinchwad uplands with the hounds after him at top-speed and gave a ten mile gallop over the best grass country round Poona with only one short check. The going was first class and the pace all the horses could do. Four or five couple of hounds did all the hunting and when a check occurred after about seven miles, there were only two couple of hounds to the fore. Another three or four couple, however, soon came up and all were soon off again after the jack who was presently viewed going strong and quarter of a mile ahead; so strong indeed that some doubted whether he was the same jack. Then came a cruel time for the tired horses first through some very heavy fields and then up the rocky hills over Shelarwadi station, where it was obvious that the gallant jack had saved his brush; and a couple of chink who put it an appearance hardly found it worth while to run away from the weary crew who had invaded them. This was close to the 15th milestone on the Bombay Road and those left in set their faces for their traps eight miles distant, well content at having taken part in the best run of the season.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Some Bandmann Players.

The appearance of the Bandmann Opera Company is always an event of wide interest in Bombay and one which every section of the citizens equally shares. Colaba and Frere Road have their favourites in the company, as well as Malabar Hill. The former, though generally nearer the roof, are perhaps of more value to the company than the "stalls people," for Tommy and Jack are never mealy-mouthed in expressing their feelings—and, after all, their feelings form a very fair criterion of the merits of a play or the players.

This wide and general interest justifies us in a few speculations upon the company as it appeared at the Empire Theatre on Monday in *The Girls of Gottenberg*, and last night in *The Greek Slave*. It is said it is not a new company. Yet we venture to say that to all intents and purposes it *is* new to Bombay audiences. It is new not so much in the recently arrived members as in the curious interchange of roles, and in the new pieces now being presented.

There are, for instance, in the present company few "old favourites"; and excellent as the company is generally, we are forced to the admission that in the salient features the public look for in comic opera—vocalism, sprightliness, and mirth—the company does not quite reach the level which it had attained two years ago. We must do Mr. Bandmann the justice to admit that he has generously given fair opportunities to the ladies and gentlemen who were then playing secondary parts to show what they can do; with the result that the leaders of the present company are familiar figures who are now in the limelight, though formerly in the shadows. It is really wonderful how, when opportunity offers, genius is discovered in the ladies and gentlemen who were wont of yore to be included upon the programme amongst the "servants", "school-girls," etc. Into the particular merits or otherwise of the players now at the Empire it would perhaps be invidious to enter, but we may say that those bouts of rollicking laughter which Mr. Harry Cole was wont to inspire are not probable of realisation at the Empire this week. Miss Georgie Corlass, too, has never been excelled in song in Bandmann opera. Miss Doreen O'Connor, a young lady of perhaps an even more airy manner than "Georgie," is missed upon this week's stage. Mr. Fred Ellis, too, is not forgotten. Mr. Bandmann never succeeded in obtaining a really good pourtrayer of lover's parts. But for all that we are glad to be able to say that the new company comprises much real talent. Little Miss Romaine, for instance, who had few chances a year ago, suddenly displayed surprising powers in the part of the maid-of-all-work in *The Dairymaids*, and is now a graceful sylph in the daintiest of hand-painted petticoats in the first string at the Empire. Miss Karkeek, too, is a revelation. Her powers are chiefly of inexhaustible vivacity; but her skill in the delineation of quick changes of rapture, jealousy, spite, and hilarity are quite remarkable. Miss Constance Lait is happily again with us, and few who heard her first song in Bombay, "Wild Rose," will forget it. Her great effort "Oh my lovers, my adored" was last night worth going miles to hear. She is still as artfully coy as of old, and her voice has developed in power since her arrival in India. Mr. Dan Cunningham always obtains an ovation from the gods; and is a really clever fellow, but should confine himself to parts in which his mirth-provoking powers are not cribbed, cabbined, and confined by a lordly role. As Sam Brudenell and Sir Timothy Bun he left recollections of uproarious merriment in Bombay. He is now essaying more ambitious parts, but with no great success. Miss Florence Beech is a new arrival on the Empire boards. She is very pretty, sings sweetly, and will become a favourite, while Miss Minna Gregory also may be assured of popularity in this City. She is a lady with "a manner" as well as a voice, and reminds us very much of Miss Corlass. Mr. Frank Danby is a wholesome laughter-maker, and Mr. Cowen will have more opportunities of song than he had in *The Girls of Gottenberg*.

Altogether, the Bandmann Opera Company leaves little to be desired; and we can only regret that their stay here is for but a week.

Another great house was experienced last night when *The Greek Slave* was played. This now ancient story, which for comic opera is far less funny than the inimitable *Niobe*, of which it is a copy, gave greater opportunities of distinction to the players than *The Girls of Gottenberg*, and Mr. John Doran as Diomed the statue (which sings and talks!) showed that his vocal powers were of no mean order. Miss Beech as Iris, Antonia's confidential slave was very charming. She sang the ever popular "I'm a naughty girl" very prettily. Miss Birkbeck as Melanopsis, betrayed a certain histrionic force of which we hope to see more later on, while Mr. Danby as the Persian soothsayer kept the whole house in a perpetual smile. Mr. Clifford had a gay song in which he got in some more digs at the 6-anna-fair which made the gods hoarse.

To-night *Miss Hook of Holland* will make her first appearance in Bombay.

BRIBING JURORS.

Charge against an Inspector.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 25.

The Sessions Judge of Alipore has ordered the acquittal of Bepin Behari Guha, Sub-Inspector of Police, Khulna, who was convicted and sentenced by the Joint Magistrate of Alipore to eighteen months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400 for attempting to bribe some Jurors.

THE PRESS INCIDENT.

Bullet extracted from Davie.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 25.

Davie, who was injured by a revolver shot in a recent fracas here, is likely to be discharged from hospital in a day or two. A bullet has been extracted from his side.

Sir B. M Henniker, whose death, on board the "Arabia," was reported by Reuter, was Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 2nd Battalion, King's Royal Rifles at Jubbulpore. He had been in ill-health for a considerable time and was invalided home three weeks ago.

Results of Army Signalling in India during the past year are published. The Corps which are highly commended are the 57th and 7th Batteries, R.F.A., 1st Royal West Surreys, 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry and the 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

Official Reply to the Ahmedabad Conference.

The following correspondence is published relating to suggestions made at the Agricultural Conference held at Ahmedabad in November last :—

Letter from the Director of Agriculture, dated 31st January :—

"I have the honour to forward herewith two copies of the Proceedings of the Agricultural Conference held at Ahmedabad in November last, and to state that copies thereof are being distributed to the gentlemen who were invited and to officers of the Revenue, Agricultural and Irrigation Departments; copies will also be distributed to newspapers, public bodies, &c., according to the sanctioned list."

Government memorandum to the Director of Agriculture, dated 7th March :—

"The undersigned presents compliments to the Director of Agriculture, and with reference to his letter No. A.—538, dated 31st January 1908, forwarding a copy of the Proceedings of the Agricultural Conference held at Ahmedabad in November 1907, is directed to invite his attention to Government Resolution No. 11994, dated 5th December 1907, requesting him to submit a summary of the important suggestions made and discussed at the Conference, and to intimate that a further communication from him on the subject will be awaited by Government."

Letter from the Director of Agriculture, dated 9th May :—

"In reply to your memorandum No. 2429, dated 7th March 1908, I have the honour to state that I have not lost sight of the necessity for working up into practical shape some of the suggestions made at the Agricultural Conference at Ahmedabad, but there is so much work going on in this Department at present that it leaves little time for reporting. The suggestions made at the Conference are so far-reaching and cover so wide a field that I am not prepared on the very limited experience which this Department has at present acquired to make any very definite suggestions for immediate action. So far as I can, I will give my views on the points indicated.

"The important suggestions made at the Conference may be briefly summarised as follows :—

(a) the creation of museums for the exhibition annually of cotton samples;

(b) offers of large prizes at Agricultural Shows for exhibits of cotton in bulk with a view to the encouragement of the growth of good stapled cotton on a commercial scale;

(c) encouragement of such cultivation by the purchase by Government of such improved cotton or the seed of such cotton at high rates;

(d) the establishment of model farms for the general training of agriculturists;

(e) the more extended use of vernacular newspapers for the spread of scientific agricultural knowledge;

(f) the introduction of a percentage notation for the use of the trade in all reports on crop estimates;

(g) the encouragement of Agricultural Associations.

"As regards (a) I think that the proposal was in part due to a mistaken idea that the improved varieties of cotton on the Government Farm were in a more advanced state of development than is the case. This mistake was not unnatural: but, Government are aware, our improved cottons still in an experimental state, and have yet to demonstrate their value as a field crop on a large scale. I will, however, have sample bundles of such cottons made from this year's pickings and will consult with the representatives of the cotton trade in Bombay and Ahmedabad as to the best use that can be made of them. The question of a museum will also be discussed.

"As regards (b) the remarks made in the last paragraph in a great measure apply. I will consider the question of applying the suggestion to Broach cotton grown in Dharwar and Egyptian cotton in Sind next year.

"As regards (c) we should be prepared to adopt this proposal, if necessary, in the initial stage of the introduction of any new variety, but I may remark that an auction of seed cotton was all that was required during the present season in connection with Broach cotton grown in Dharwar. I am not prepared at present to put forward any comprehensive scheme for the supply of pure cotton seed.

"As regards (d) the reply given at the Conference by Dr. Mann (vide page 10 of the proceedings) was accepted by the Chairman on behalf of Government, and I have nothing to add except that an attempt will be made to act on those views. Some cultivators are at their own request already being instructed in seed selection and ploughing with iron ploughs on the farms.

"As regards (e) we do contribute to vernacular newspapers any information that we have to offer. I am going to have a series of brief vernacular leaflets prepared, each dealing with a single agricultural fact of ascertained value. These will be primarily intended for distribution after a practical demonstration; but they will also be contributed to the Vernacular Press.

"As regards (f) I will see that this is done in future forecast reports.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS.

As regards (g) I have consulted the Commissioners and Collectors on this point and have received hitherto 7 replies, several of which are encouraging though of necessity vague. There are in existence in this Presidency some half dozen associations which have a wholly or partially agricultural object in view. The most efficient association in the Presidency is the Taluka Association at Sangamner, where there is a happy combination of private and official effort, and where the educated classes are keen to assist and the cultivators to learn. This association has been very useful to us, and I think that we can claim to have been useful to them. I attach a report of a recent Agricultural Show held there which may be of interest. The success of the association is due, I believe, to the personality of the organizers; the success of our connection with it is due to the fact that we now have at Poona what we have nowhere else a numerically strong agricultural staff with sufficient organisation and leisure to take the field on occasion offering. This staff has many other duties to perform at the College and on the farms, but a party can be made available for a short period at any time of the year, and for a considerable period in the College vacation, and this constitutes our only efficient striking arm. In the rest of the Presidency our staff are of necessity confined to the farms and we are unable to put a strong party into the field. I regard the ability to do this as essential to the successful inauguration of agricultural associations. If the Department had at its disposal a mass of exclusive information of proved value which had only to be brought to the notice of the cultivators to be taken up, the matter would be simple; but as Government know, this is not the case. We have valuable information to communicate on a few points, but it is not of an obvious kind which can be thrown at the heads of the cultivators; it must be carefully demonstrated by a competent man who not only knows the theory of what he is teaching, but can answer the practical difficulties of the cultivators and prove the suitability of the sugges-

tions to local conditions. The first sign of activity which an agricultural association makes is to write in and ask for an agricultural expert to come and advise them, demonstrate improved implements to them, and supply them with superior seed and manure. If it were possible to call into existence a number of agricultural associations, the only result would be that we should have to write round and say that we were unable to supply their demands. I shall welcome any associations that may be spontaneously formed, but it would be premature to appoint any officer to create them. I am most anxious to concentrate the work of this Department so far as I can, and make a definite impression on a few particular spots. When we can do this, we shall have cultivators coming round and saying 'come and help us like you have helped the people of X.' When this occurs the battle is half won. The moment that we are ready for the associations, we will do our best to call them into existence and meantime will keep our eyes open for suitable location. As it is we are moving slowly in the right direction. During the present month a strong party consisting of Messrs. Knigat, Kelkar and Patil will visit the Kolaba District, under the auspices of the Kolaba District Association, to inspect and advise on agricultural conditions and demonstrate whatever may be suitable. The Dharwar Agricultural Association proposes to add to its present activities the creation of a depot for supplying selected cotton seed. The Village Association at Rander, near Surat, is showing signs of activity. Messrs. Main and Bhimbhai are in touch with it: and I hope soon to be able to attend to their most pressing requisition by bringing down a well-boring plant to try on their wells. I have recently asked for sanction to Mr. Patil being put on district work in the Deccan, and as soon as opportunity occurs, I shall make similar proposals for other localities."

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

Resolution.—The important suggestions made at the Agricultural Conference held at Ahmedabad in November 1907 are:—

(a) The creation of museums for the exhibition annually of cotton samples;

(b) Offers of large prizes at Agricultural Shows for exhibits of cotton in bulk, with a view to the encouragement of the growth of good stapled cotton on a commercial scale;

(c) The encouragement of such cultivation by the purchase by Government of such improved cotton or the seed of such cotton at high rates;

(d) The establishment of model Agricultural Stations for the general training of agriculturists;

(e) The more extended use of vernacular newspapers for the spread of scientific agricultural knowledge;

(f) The introduction of a percentage notation for the use of the trade in all reports on crop estimates;

(g) The encouragement of Agricultural Associations.

As regards (a), (b) and (c), the Director of Agriculture should be informed that Government are somewhat disappointed that he does not consider feasible more definite action than he has suggested. He should be requested to consider the subject further in consultation with a Committee including a Bombay Mill-owner, an Ahmedabad Mill-owner and Mr. Gammie, if these gentlemen will agree to give their services for the purpose. The general subject on which advice is required is the best practical method of (1) making known to purchasers and growers of cotton the improvements which the Department is introducing and endeavouring to introduce in cotton and (2) of effecting a distribution of pure and good varieties.

As regards (d) and (f), the Director's recommendations are accepted.

As to point (e)—publication of agricultural information, the proposals made at the Conference as to the use of existing newspapers and periodicals are sound, and Government agree that, if well used, they will form an effective means of bringing improvements to the notice of the rural population. The Director of Agriculture states that a series of brief vernacular leaflets will be prepared, each dealing with a single agricultural fact of ascertained value, and that these will be primarily intended for distribution after a practical demonstration and will also be contributed to the Vernacular Press in the mofussil, which should be induced to take an interest in agricultural matters. Such leaflets should be short publications, which should be issued under the authority of a responsible officer of the Department, preferably the Principal of the Agricultural College, Poona, and should be distributed broadcast to all native papers and also to Agricultural Associations. Great care should be taken to ensure that these literary efforts are presented in a lucid and attractive form in the several vernaculars. They should issue only when there is some ascertained fact to describe; but endeavours should be made to make the supply of them constant and regular and the provision of that supply should be the recognised duty of an officer of the Department.

The report of the Conference shows clearly that, of all the subjects discussed, the method which was considered to afford most prospect of bringing about improvement was the development of Agricultural Associations. There was evidently enthusiasm in this direction, and enthusiasm which Government think should be utilised. Government are of opinion, therefore, that, while there should be absolutely no forcing of associations on either villages, talukas or districts, yet in any place where there is

ACTIVE AGRICULTURAL MOVEMENT

and thought, endeavours may usefully be made to form associations. Centres where there is such a movement already exist in some parts of the Presidency. The Nira Canal tract in the Deccan forms one, where the people are extremely keen, and the Department has a small demonstration station which would form a centre of interest and of work. There are undoubtedly other places where groups of men could be found who are ready for advance. Government understand that centres of such advance are to be found in Satara, Nasik and Kolaba. One useful association is already in existence at Dharwar and another at Sangamner in the Ahmednagar District. There are some valuable results to place before the people in such centres, and even more important still, it will be possible in such centres to learn what the cultivators really want to know. For many years such bodies will succeed only when the local conditions are exceptionally favourable. Unnatural growths will wither away, leaving the sense of failure and disappointment behind them. In order to develop associations on sound and safe lines, the Department should interest Collectors of districts in them. The Director of Agriculture should obtain from Collectors suggestions as to the places where an association would be likely to succeed, and the names of persons who would give it active support. He should then send a competent man to the place to give the necessary information and to inaugurate the association. The co-operation of Collectors, who have local knowledge of the districts, might prove invaluable to the Department.

The Governor in Council considers that it is impossible to overrate the value of the work which the Department of Agriculture will in time be able to accomplish. For the present, however, it is not desirable to put upon the Department duties which is not yet able to perform. The teaching work of the College is going on well, and the result will be a steady output of young men who have some scientific knowledge of agriculture, which it may be hoped they will disseminate. Research work, however, is still in the embryo stage, and, as many of the innumerable problems arising in India are new, progress must be slow, if, as is essential, it is to be sure and well ordered. The action to be taken should, therefore, be cautious, lest expectations should be raised which cannot be fulfilled and disappointments created which might lead to distrust of the Department.

Order:—The papers should be placed on the Editors' Tables and also published in the "Bombay Government Gazette." The Oriental Translator to Government should be requested to translate the Resolution into the vernacular languages of the Presidency proper and to distribute copies of the translations to the Vernacular Press.

BARRETTO CHARITIES.

Bombay Archbishop's Claim.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 25.

At the High Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Woodroffe, Mr. Pugh, Barrister-at-law, applied, on behalf of the Archbishop of Bombay, for the payment of Rs. 1,10,000 and odd, which is now in the hands of the Official Trustee, Bengal.

Counsel said that there were two rival claimants, viz., the Archbishop of Bombay, claiming on behalf of the Barretto Charity School at Cavel, and the Bombay Educational Society. In 1905, the Archbishop of Bombay, by a decree of the Calcutta High Court, succeeded in getting an order for the payment to him of Rs. 97,740-2-8, on behalf of the Charity school, of which the present Archbishop of Bombay is the trustee. The Archbishop then died, and the present petitioner was appointed in his place. Counsel then said that the deceased Archbishop entered into an agreement with Mr. John Belchambers, by which it was arranged that the latter should first give the Archbishop information regarding this fund; that he was to pay all costs and to take all necessary steps in realising the amount; and that, in consideration of this, Mr. Belchambers was to get one-third of the gross sum realised. After the death of the late Archbishop, this arrangement was sanctioned by the Bombay High Court.

His Lordship granted the application, and directed the Archbishop to arrange with Mr. Belchambers as regards the sum paid or advanced, or costs incurred by him.

PATHAN CHRISTIAN MURDER.

Martyr to His Faith.

MURDERER ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, AUGUST 25.

The Pathan who was found murdered on the Chaman border has been identified as Nasrulla Khan, a Christian convert of the Church Missionary Society.

It is believed that he was murdered by his nephew, aided by six or seven other Pathans, who afterwards crossed into Afghanistan.

From information received from across the border, it seems that the deceased was commanded by his assailants to abjure the Christian faith, by repeating the Kalumulla, or Mahomedan creed, and on his refusing, was murdered.

Death was caused by a sword cut across his head, but from the marks on his body, it was evident that he had been stoned as well: his puggree, boots and a sum of money supposed to have been on his person were missing.

The murderer has been arrested and imprisoned, by the commandant at Spin Baldak, the Afghan fort, on the Chaman frontier.

Information having been given by some donkey drivers, who witnessed the murder, the British authorities have asked for his surrender, and the Commandant, having communicated the matter to the Amir, is awaiting His Majesty's orders.

THE BURMA LAND BILL.

Meeting of Protest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 25.

A meeting to discuss the Burma Land Alienation Bill was held yesterday at Letpadon.

The majority of the villages on the Prome-Kemmendine line were represented by landlords, bankers and merchants.

Maung Po Min was elected president, and the Bill was discussed carefully.

It was resolved that the meeting were apprehensive that the proposed measure would not promote the object aimed at by the Government; but, on the other hand, would unnecessarily interfere with the absolute rights of the landlord, and thereby bring down the value of lands considerably; that any innovation would make it very difficult for cultivators to raise enough money for agricultural purposes, as money-lenders would not lend on insufficient securities; and that the measure would put undue powers in the hands of subordinate officers, and be a source of considerable corruption.

It was accordingly resolved to petition the Government to drop the proposed legislation.

In the Zillertal (Tyrol) several houses have been washed away by floods, and fifteen lives have been lost. The Mehrn bathing establishment was also carried away, adds Reuter, and the proprietor, named Dengg, was with difficulty rescued.

INDIAN VOLUNTEERS.

Long Service Medals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 25.

The Volunteer Long Service Medal is awarded to Captain Wyness, Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers; Lieut. Arnott and Sergeant Savi, Behar Light Horse; Trooper Whitehouse, Punjab Light Horse; Captain Mackay, U. P. Light Horse; Major Tosh and Sergeant Fairley, Cossipore Artillery Volunteers; Majors Seal and Hooper Willett, N. B. Mounted Rifles; Lance-Sergeant Downey and Vol. Anderson, 1st Punjab Volunteers; Sergeant Molinero, Simla Volunteers; Volunteer Morris, Van-Ingen, C. Swashbrook and G. Swashbrook, Bangalore Volunteers Color-Sergeant Grieve, Lance-Sergeants Atkins and Murray, Corporal Flynn, Lance-Corporal Hippolette and Volunteers Johnstone, Cameron and Caston, E. I. R. Volunteers; Sergeants Brown, MacVoy and Steiner and Vol. Torrie, Lance-Corporal Little and Volunteers Barby, Baylis, Vease, Hunt, Irvine, Montes, Ieowell, Trindale and Wilson, 1st G. I. P. R. Volunteers; Vol. Britto, Moulmein Volunteers; Sergeant Vickers and Volunteer Yates, Cawnpore Volunteers; Volunteer Lopes and Reservist D'Souza, 1st B. B. and C. I. Volunteers; Colour-Sergeant Hoyde and Lance-Sergeant Neuville, 2nd B. B. and C. I. Volunteers; Sergeants Addison and Murphy, Burma Railway Volunteers; Corporals A. Blackwell and B. Blackwell, Sind Volunteers; Volunteers Griffiths, D'Costa and Jerome, N. W. Railway Volunteers; Volunteers Johnson and George, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteers; Vol. J. David, Baluchistan Volunteers; Corporal Gardiner, S. Indian Railway Volunteers; Lieut. Tipping and Vol. Morton, Coorg and Mysore Rifles; Sergeant Vanderbolt and Volunteers Fox, Beck, Lazarus and O'Kelly, Madras Railway Volunteers; Vol. Smith, 1st Bengal Nagpur Railway Volunteers; Color Sergeant Barlow, Sergeants Dean and Ogg, Lance-Sergeant Warde, Lance-Corporal Martin and Volunteers Espino and Stroud, 2nd Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

THE ORIENTAL MINING COMPANY.

The second ordinary general meeting of the Oriental Mining Company was held yesterday afternoon at No. 14, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Fatehali Shaik Ahmed, chairman of the board of directors, presided.

The following is the director's report:—

We beg to lay before you the first annual report of the company for the year ending 31st March 1908. This being the first year of the company your directors have given their sole attention to the purchase and acquisition of good and valuable mineral properties and they have succeeded in acquiring 18 Claims of Manganese by purchase in Goa territory and an area of about eleven square miles in different villages of the Kanara District by departmental exploration. Particulars of the properties are annexed herewith. From this it will be seen that apart from the purchase of properties in Goa, we have also secured a very large area in the British Territory. There are still a large number of our applications pending including one for a deposit of Copper ore and Pyrites, the necessary license for which is shortly expected. Although our attention was directed mostly towards the acquisition of Mines, we have not altogether overlooked the working of some of those Mines which on prospecting were found to contain a large quantity of ore and the total output from these is about 4,000 tons of Manganese ore. The Mining expenses have been rather heavy owing to dear labour consequent on the ever increasing demand for labourers on the many Mines recently started in Goa. It must however be borne in mind that the figure includes the cost of making roads on some Mines and opening out the Mines. These are very important items and will not be incurred every year. Our Chandsurai Mine, which has an enormous quantity of high grade ore, would even at the present market rate leave a profit of about Rs. 2 per ton provided proper roads are made. There are other Mines too, in close proximity of the Railway, which also would leave about the same margin of profit if worked. The work of making roads will be resumed after the rains. Owing to a very depressed market no ore could be sold and your directors regret their inability to make any return on your investment this year, as you are aware prices for Manganese ore dwindled down with ruinous rapidity till they reached a level which made profitable working well nigh impossible, and hence we were forced to suspend operations. Work will be resumed as soon as there is a better feeling in the ore market. We might here explain that we were all along very keen of making forward sales at the high price ruling at the time that we commenced work, but looking to the condition of things in Goa we thought it advisable to abstain from so doing and considering the many obstacles that had subsequently to be overcome in getting permission from the Government for every petty detail in connection with the removal and carting of the ore from the Mines we think we have reason to congratulate ourselves on the great risk which we have escaped. Had we sold ahead, we feel sure that we could not possibly have completed our contracts in time and would undoubtedly have been mulcted into heavy damages for default. Owing to the depression in Manganese we have been exploring for other minerals and besides a large deposit of Red Oxide of Iron in Bijawar State (samples of which have been sent to Europe for examination and report) we are glad to state that we have succeeded in acquiring a deposit of gold on thirty years' lease. The lease however has yet to be ratified by the Government of India which will take some time but in which we anticipate no difficulty. We may mention that repeated samples from different places of our acquisition drawn by us in person have yielded satisfactory results and we are very hopeful as to the ultimate result of this acquisition. In accordance with clause 93 of the Articles of Association Mr. Fatehali Shaikahmed, Mr. Mirza Mahomed Shirazee, Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas and Mr. Motilal Kanj retire from the board, but they offer themselves for re-election.

Through communication between Darkhana and Abdul Hakim stations on the N.-W. Railway was restored yesterday for daylight running only.

SPORTING NEWS.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The Bombay Gymkhana Tournament.

There was quite a good gathering of Society within the enclosure yesterday afternoon to witness the last match in the first round, between the Poona Gymkhana and the Bombay Gymkhana, while the outskirts were also thickly crowded—both a testimony to the popularity of the two Gyms with the Bombay public. Off and on showers had some effect on the Cooperage and the ground was a bit heavy though the ball proved to be not as slippery as one expected it would turn out, but on the other hand passing was carried on with a great deal of success. As the teams lined up at 5-50 p.m. there were few, if any, that noticed any difference in their respective strength. But in losing the services of Capt. Noke after about 20 minutes' play, the Poona Gymkhana were most unfortunate; even without him the Bombay team had to fight for every yard and the seven forwards left, put in some dribbles which with a bit of luck might have resulted in their scoring. As to the merits of the two teams, had the visitors their full complement throughout there would have been very little indeed to choose, but as it was, it must be admitted the score represents the play.

The game throughout was a delightful one to watch as, the forwards knowing their business, the ball was frequently among the three-quarters, and even when it was not, the play was not of the scrambling description of the previous evening. At half both the teams were particularly strong in the way they stopped rushes as well as in the quickness with which they got rid of the ball. As to the three-quarters, spectators were prepared to see the Bombay quartette superior and though they were the faster and very safe in defence, their passing was not what it might have been. The greatest credit is due to the Poona line whose tackling was most determined and clean. The fact that not a try was scored against them through a wing man being left unmarked, shows not only the methodical way in which they stuck to the man opposite them but also the thoroughness with which they did their work. It was a pleasure to see the two full-backs who knew the right thing to do at the right time and did not take any dangerous flying kicks indulged in by novices.

As mentioned, the open nature of the game made it most attractive to watch that we have so far seen, and after the class of football that was played, it may safely be predicted that the West Ridings will not have betters in their own way.

Though the Bombay forwards were quick in breaking up, one would like to advise them to form round quicker when the scrum is screwed.

The kick-off being muffed by Ash, Poona were first to attack. Wilson receiving from the scrum the ball went to Murray, Wellbourne and Bremner who, however, found touch. A long kick up by Ward was fumbled by Salano and mid-field play ensued. Wilson taking the scrum, Poona were playing five threes but had a determined set of tacklers to deal with and were kept in their own half. Blair with a clever little run which would have been dangerous had Ward not been tackled before he got the ball. Soon after the ball came out to Ward who gave to Hearson but his pass to Baker being too low spoilt a great chance. This was followed by what would have been a certain try had Haynes, all on his own, missed in trying to pick up. Scrums followed till Wilson in throwing out to Murray gave Baker a chance, but Gunn tackled him cleverly. Ward picking up made off with it and, as Salano tackled him, fell over the line. He failed to convert. A moment later Hearson was over the line but held up by Salano before he could touch down. Exchange kicks resulted in Ward finding touch well down, though Murray should have saved this. From a five yard scrum Hearson missed a pass which would have let him in. A mark by Baker being returned to Hearson he judged his kick perfectly just before the corner flag. Through a neat kick by Wilson, Poona at last got past half way. A good three-quarter move by them was spoilt and Bremner found off-side. It was a couple of yards off half way and Ward's place kick went just to the left. During a forward rush one of the Poona forwards hurting his knee was taken off the field.

A mark by Salano was returned by a run by Baker and a dribble by Ash resulted in him picking up only to be collared a few feet from the line, Salano a moment later being forced to touch down. From the kick out Haynes muffed but a pretty run by Hearson saw Bombay up again, the pass to Baker was, however, bad. Half time arrived with play in mid-field, the score being:—

Bombay Gymkhana ..... 1 try (3pts.)
Poona Gymkhana ..... Nil.

Poona entered the field with a full team for the second half, but before the kick off the injured man Captain Noke had to be carried off again.

After the kick-off Murray found touch well and from a scrum Gunn was almost clear when Blair caught his foot. Hearson and Ward stopped dangerous rushes but a moment later Bremner got clear away. He passed Cole but Baker was too fast for him and pulled him down. The Bombay forwards now worked the ball away well past half way and gave their threes chances but the Poona tackling was sound and Gunn found them relief with a good punt. Round the blind side of the scrum Blair get away but Ash was held on receiving the pass. Once more Gunn found touch well up but without waiting for the line-up Cole gave to Baker and Bombay again pressed only for Gunn to kick up the field with Bremner following up; Cole, however, cleared. An off-side against Bombay followed well short of the "25" and near goal. Gunn's kick was a fine one exactly between the posts. Poona were now level.

Their forwards following up well from the kick-off, Bombay were well up and Hearson pluckily saved a strong forward rush, which he repeated a moment later after a dribble by Murray. The Bombay forwards worked the ball to neutral ground and taking from a long throw out Hearson found touch in the opposing 25. A three-quarter move looked dangerous but the Poona threes were tackling well and spoilt the pass to Haynes. In the ensuing scramble on off-side was given against Poona on the '25' and Ward placed it cleverly putting Bombay ahead again.

Exchanges kicks saw Poona attacking but a forward rush relieved to half way. Bremner knocking on spoilt a good move and Ward was pulled up for the same as he got clear. Haynes was within an ace of getting in and Bombay were sent back by an off-side. From the next scrum, however, Ash put in a splendid run and on reaching Salano gave to Ward who ran in between the posts and converted his own try.

Ward found touch poorly from the kick out but Blair, Ash and Baker participated in a nice run only for the Poona forwards to put in a rush which Haynes and then Ward stopped. Tresilian put in a capital dribble but Salano picked up and reached half way. Bombay were hot on it when the whistle for full time went leaving them winners as under:—

Bombay Gymkhana:—1 Goal, 1 Penalty Goal and a try — 11 pts.
Poona Gymkhana:— 1 Penalty Goal — 3 pts.

TEAMS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.		POONA GYMKHANA.
Colc.	Back.	Salono.
Baker..... Hearson... Ward..... Haynes ...	Three-Quarters.	Welbourne, Bremner (capt.), A. H. Gunn, Murray
Ash(capt.) Blair	Halves.	Wilson, Murray
Gillett ... Mofford ... Gilbert ... Tresilian... Cassells ... Hardie ... Saxby ... Robinson	For wards.	Wilson, Noke, Pye, Kunhardt, Syed, Wallace, Patterson, Flower

Referee... Captain Turner, R. A.

RESULTS.

	I Round.	Semi-finals.	Finals.
Poona Gymkhana ... Bombay Gymkhana..	Bombay 11pts to 3pts.		
West Ridings	West Ridings.	27th Aug.	
Carabineers.....	13pts. to 3 pts.		29th Aug.
Somerset L. I..... The Casuals.....	Somersets 3pts. to nil.		
Royal Scots.....	Bye	26th Aug.	

To day.

Semi-finals: Somerset Light Infantry vs. Royal Scots.

CRICKET NOTES.

The news from England that H. H. the Jam of Navanagar is trying to bring with him to India a full team selected from the English county elevens must have been received with delight by the cricketing world of India. Apart from the great carnivals which such tours by English elevens provide, their educational value cannot be over-estimated. The rise of Indian cricket owes not a little to the impetus given it by the visit of Lord Hawke and Mr. Vernon's teams and the Oxford Authentics. I should think that the visit of a strong English eleven is, from an educational point of view, likely to prove much more advantageous to Indian cricket than that of an Indian team to England. For, while the latter afford only about fourteen or fifteen members of the team the opportunity of studying the style and methods of great English batsmen, the former benefits an immensely larger number. There is little doubt that the visiting English eleven will be accorded the same warm welcome from Indian cricketers, which greeted the arrival of the three previous English elevens a few years ago.

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The great international fixtures between the Presidency, the Parsees, and Hindus are fast approaching. The Parsees and Hindus are busy getting up strong elevens to do battle for their sides, Sesachari, perhaps, the best wicket-keeper in India, has accepted the Hindu Selection Committee's invitation to participate in the matches. Conditional invitations have been sent out to Erasha, Mehendale, Joshi and Oghad Shunker, all mofussil players. Their inclusion in the Hindu team has been made dependent on the form they show in Bombay during the intervening weeks. A similar invitation has been sent to M. N. Dinshah of Karachi by the Parsees.

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It need hardly be said that the plan adopted by the Parsees and the Hindus in the selection of mofussil players is an excellent one. Could not the same be adopted by the Presidency Selection Committee? Complaints have often been made in the past that a preponderative number of players from the mofussil are included in the Presidency elevens, while the local cricketers are left out in the cold. I think there is a good deal of justification for the complaints made in the past regarding the selection of Presidency elevens. The remark is undoubtedly true that a century or so knocked up by a mofussil player against a local eleven could not entitle him to a place in a Presidency eleven. The standard of cricket in the mofussil is much lower than that in Bombay and Poona, and the score made by a mofussil batsman against a weak local eleven is no true criterion of his batting capacities. In the international matches the mofussilite, who has hitherto played against mostly second class trundling, has to face first-class bowlers, and unaccustomed as he is to the treacherous Bombay wickets, he falls an easy prey to the cunning of the opposing trundlers. I entirely agree with the suggestion, made so often in the past, that in the composition of Presidency elevens the Bombay and Poona element should preponderate, and, especially, in the international matches played in Bombay, the local men should form the majority of the team. The plan adopted by the Parsees and Hindus in the selection of mofussil players might be impracticable in the case of the Presidency, but it nevertheless is the best possible one.

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Last week's matches provided some very enjoyable cricket. The match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Poona Gymkhana had a very exciting finish, and the local Gymkhana deserve great credit for their victory. Captain Rutter's fine stand in the match has ensured him a place in the Presidency eleven this year. Commander Vines, the Bombay Gymkhana "skipper," who has proved himself a consistent run-getter this season, also figures well, and I do not know how he could possibly be left out of the Presidency team.

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It was a pity rain interfered with last Saturday's match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Hindu Gymkhana. The match, which began quite tamely, suddenly wore an exciting aspect on Captain Turner being put on to bowl. The Hindu Gymkhana had made 54 for the loss of only one wicket, and it seemed as if they were going to have an easy walk-over over their opponents. But Turner put on quite a different complexion on the game by capturing four wickets for 9 runs. The game became quite interesting, and a defeat stared the Hindus in the face. But Jupiter Pluvius would not allow the match to be finished, which had to be abandoned at a very interesting stage.

X. Y. Z.

RACING.

Poona Closed Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 25.

Monday, 31st August 1908.

298 entries. Closed at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 25th August 1908.

THE PONY PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs.—(1st entries, 6) Mr. Charrington's Gladstone.

THE ARAB POLO PLATE.—Distance—3 furlongs.—(1st. entries, 11.) Worcestershire Regiment's Polo Club's Sinbad.

THE OPEN POLO PLATE,—Distance—3 furlongs.—(1st entries, 10) Mr. E. St. C. Gray's Brave Boy.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPOTS.

This Meeting is postponed owing to the Rugby Football Tournament.

C. G. STILEMAN,
Hon. Sec., Sports.

FUEL OF THE FUTURE.

An Outlet for India's Waste Forest Products.

"When the great demand for alcohol as a fuel arises, it will be found that vegetation in all its forms will, by proper treatment, yield to fermentation, and give us the means of regenerating the solar energy that caused its growth."

Professor Vivian B. Lewes has been delivering the Cantor Lectures before the Royal Society of Arts and in the fourth of the series of "Fuel and its future" stepped beyond the old arena of stating that the oil and coal supply must come to an end, and gives an answer to the question, "What will then be the source of fuel?" His answer is summed up in the above words which occur in that part of his lecture following the suggestion that the one hundred and forty-two million acres of peat in Europe should be utilized not only as fuel direct, but also for the production of alcohol and, last but not least, for the ammonia manure which is such a valuable bye-product of the manufacture of gas.

In commencing this course of lectures he says I drew your attention to the wonderful natural cycle by which all living matter in the world was built up from the waste products of past generations, and showed you that it was during the growth of vegetation that the fixation of the energy from the sun, which we are now utilising in the form of fuel took place, and made for us those enormous stores which during the past hundred years we have so ruthlessly squandered.

As far as our knowledge goes it is vegetation and vegetation only, that has the power of storing sun energy in such a form that it can be reproduced and converted into power when we require it. The extent to which this action can take place is but limited. Helmholtz calculated that, of the energy exerted by the sun's rays on any area of growing vegetation, about one fifteen-hundredth is fixed in doing chemical work, but, small as this fraction is it is an important asset in the future of the world.

It is quite clear that existing conditions would render impossible the conversion of vegetation into any of the forms of fuel to which we are accustomed as apart from the fact that the vegetation which formed our coal measures grew under entirely abnormal conditions, the conversion of the cellulose into peat, lignite, and coal, is an operation that requires a combination of time, temperature, and pressure impossible now to attain, whilst, save to a very limited extent, timber even takes too long in its growth to be more than an insignificant adjunct.

After careful consideration of every possible method by which growing vegetation could be rapidly converted into available fuel for the generation of heat, we are forced to the conclusion that fermentation will be the only practical solution of the problem.

Although grain contains a larger proportion of starch than potatoes, the latter will always be the more economical source of alcohol for fuel, as the crop given per acre is much larger. For instance, an acre of land will yield about 12 1-2 cwt. of grain equal to 8 1-5 cwt. of starch, but from the same ground you could get 125 cwt. of potatoes, yielding 22 cwt. of starch. A ton of potatoes yields from 25 to 28 gallons of absolute alcohol, or up to 30 gallons of 90 per cent. spirit.

The beetroot sugar industry has made great strides forward in France, and beetroot molasses is a cheaper source of alcohol than even potatoes whilst still later experiments show that even wood sawdust can be made a generous source of alcohol. When the great demand for alcohol as a fuel arises, it will be found that vegetation in all its forms will, by proper treatment, yield to fermentation, and give us the means of regenerating the solar energy that caused its growth.

For years past, in both Germany and France, the importance of keeping labour on the land and preventing overcrowding in the cities has led to the Governments of those countries doing all in their power to encourage the production of industrial alcohol. In Germany especially State aid has not been spared to develop agriculture in this particular direction; and when we desire to find the value of alcohol as a fuel, we find that our own meagre experiments are entirely overshadowed by the work which has been done on the Continent.

If we are to judge a fuel entirely by its calorific value, alcohol would prove itself but a poor substitute for the hydrocarbons derived from shale or petroleum; but, as we have seen, there is a factor more important than calorific value, and that is the case with which calories can be converted into work, and the use of alcohol and petrol respectively in the internal combustion engine is as good an example of this as could be cited.

In comparing the relative values of petroleum spirit and alcohol, the first point that must be taken into consideration is their thermal value, and in doing this with alcohol it is only the methylated spirit which need be considered.

Taking samples of Pratt's motor spirit, having a specific gravity of .722, as representing the petrol, determinations were made of its thermal value, with the following results:—

	Calories.		British Thermal Units.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
(a)	11,514·6	10,818·6	20,726·3	19,473·5
(b)	11,145·9	10,624·9	20,064·4	19,124·8
(c)	11,174·4	10,742·4	20,113·9	19,336·3
Average	11,278·6	10,726·6	20,301·5	19,311·5

In the same way samples of methylated spirit gave:—

	Calories.		British Thermal Units.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
(a)	6,491·5	6,011·5	11,684·7	10,820·7
(b)	6,089·0	5,489·0	10,960·0	9,880·2
(c)	6,285·0	5,805·0	11,313·0	10,449·0
Average	6,288·5	5,768·5	11,319·2	10,383·5

It is evident, therefore, that, weight for weight alcohol has not much more than half the calorific value of the petrol, whilst by volume the heat of combustion of the vapours would stand to each other as follows:—

Petrol 50·8 calories per litre of vapour.
Alcohol. 12·9 " " "

So that if thermal value were the measure of the value of liquid and gaseous fuels in the internal combustion engine, alcohol would have a very poor chance of ever competing with petrol. There are many factors, however, which play an important part in determining the percentage of thermal value which can be converted into power, such as the degree of compression that can be employed without fear of premature ignition, the amount of air needed to complete combustion, the rate at which the vapour diffuses through the air creating a uniform mixture, the range over which the mixture is explosive, the possibility of keeping down the cylinder temperature, and other but little-studied points.

It so happens that nearly all these are in favour of alcohol, the use of which enables a higher compression, a cool cycle in the engine, the use of a moderate volume of air, and a greatly increased range of explosibility of the mixture of alcohol, vapour and air, this resulting in making alcohol nearly as effective a fuel as petrol.

Experiments were made in Vienna at the time of the last Exhibition there upon two 8 horse-power engines, one designed for petrol and the other for alcohol, and the following results were obtained:—
Petrol, 340 grams per brake horse-power hour.
Alcohol, 373·5 grams per brake horse-power hour.
The efficiency calculated for the petrol was 16·5 per cent., and for the alcohol 28 per cent., whilst M. Chevean working with a 16 horse-power motor running at 1,800 revolutions, obtained with alcohol an efficiency of 38 per cent.

When a mixture of petrol vapour and air is made at atmospheric pressure and a light applied to the mixture, it will just burn when there is 1·25 per cent. of the vapour present, and the combustion increases in vigour until it reaches its maximum power with 2·5 per cent., and after that the explosion gets weaker with increase of vapour, until when there is 5·3 per cent. it is non-explosive.

When, however, electrical ignition is used the range is a little shortened, and it may be stated that the limits of explosion are from 2 per cent. to 6 per cent. With alcohol vapour mixed with air the range over which the mixtures are explosive is much wider, and any percentage from 4 to 13·6 of alcohol vapour in air will explode. The value of this extra range must be manifest when one considers the difficulty of getting an exact mixture in the cylinder indeed it would be practically impossible were it not for the fact that both compression and increase of temperature widen the range and as in the cylinder before explosion compression gives a high temperature, both factors at work but the ratio of range for equal compression will probably remain much the same as at atmospheric pressure.

If a large alcohol industry were to become a necessity as it undoubtedly will in the far future large areas in England and Ireland at present unremunerative would be put under cultivation for potatoes and whilst the pick of the crop was marketed the remainder would be fermented. Under proper conditions the price of potatoes for this purpose would be reduced to 20s. a ton, whilst in Ireland now in a good season potatoes cost 35s. to 45s. per ton wholesale.

The reduction in cost of the raw material, however, is only one possible economy, and although the methylated spirit is called duty-free the Government charges for denaturation and supervision amount to 5d. a gallon, whilst the cost of fermentation and distillation could be considerably reduced if the manufacturers had not to comply with Government requirements intended to facilitate supervision. It is a moderate computation to say that 90 per cent. methylated spirit of an undrinkable character could be easily made at well below is a gallon if it were in reality duty-free. That this is so is proved by the fact that in Germany in 1903 the price of industrial alcohol was down to 9d. a gallon. It has risen since then as high as 1s. 3d. owing to a failure in the potato crop, but the good crops of the last two years again reduced the price.

In these lectures I have attempted to show the pressing necessity for facing at once the fact that as far as fuel is concerned, we are living on our capital and squandering it in a way which not only ruins our atmosphere, but will shortly render it impossible for us to hold our position in the world. I have also tried to make it clear that, although it would be madness to do anything that would hamper our commerce, yet that is quite easy by adopting economies of the simplest kind to prolong the period during which it will be possible to obtain coal at a usable price. If these four lectures have helped in any way to attract attention to this all-important question, they will have justified the attempt to crowd an infinite amount of matter into four short hours.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

The Viceroy's Message.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 25.

The following is the main portion of the Famine telegram sent yesterday to the Secretary of State by the Viceroy:—

The demands for state relief continue to decrease in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and in Central India; but in the other affected areas little change in the number on relief is reported.

More rain is urgently needed in Eastern Bengal and Assam, Behar, a few districts in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and in Madras, where the amount received during the week has been scanty and insufficient. Elsewhere, the rainfall has been generally favourable, and in some places excessive.

The prospects continue to be, on the whole, satisfactory; but the shortage of rain, above referred to, is beginning to affect the winter rice crops seriously in parts of Oudh, Behar and Eastern Bengal.

The Vancouver correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed as follows on the 31st July:—"A grave scandal is developing in connection with the entry of Chinese and Japanese into the United States. The authorities have long been puzzled by the large numbers of orientals who disappear after entering British Columbia, and the discoveries now made probably explain the mystery. It is stated that President Roosevelt ordered an investigation more than a year ago, and the inquiry has revealed connivance on the part of immigration agents on both the Mexican and Columbian borders in smuggling Asiatics. Mr. Heney and Mr. Burns have been giving attention to this matter in addition to their work of running to earth the San Francisco grafters."

An extraordinary tale of passing madness on the part of a stream trawler's boatswain was told on the arrival at Hull of the trawler "Isis." Whilst the vessel was fishing, the boatswain, named Ernest Thurston, went into the forecastle and, it is stated, commenced hacking his throat. The skipper interfered, but Thurston ordered him away. A desperate struggle took place for the knife, the crew assisting the captain. The boatswain threw a lighted lamp amongst the men, but it went out and a fresh light was procured. The man refused to have his wound dressed, but his arms were held whilst the chief engineer treated him. Thurston on arrival at Hull was detained in the infirmatory.

Queen Margarita of Italy will leave Rome on 1st September on a lengthy motor tour, during which Her Majesty will visit Austria, Russia, Germany and France. The tour will last some three months. The Queen will thus not be present at the marriage of the Duke of the Abruzzi to Miss Elkins.

CURIOUS INSURANCE.

'From a Lonely Broken-Hearted Mother.'

AN ANGLO-INDIAN STORY.

One of the most striking features in connection with the campaign of the Fresh Air Fund this summer, on behalf of the poor, neglected waifs of our cities, says the "Standard," has been the support received by the movement from India. The Anglo-Indian Press has been always peculiarly appreciative of the effort made by this fund to take the waifs of Great Britain and Ireland out of hot, oppressive slums into the fresh, clean air of village lanes and woods, and has regularly, year by year, published eloquent and vivid appeals to Anglo-Indians to subscribe to the work; but within the last fortnight an extraordinarily heavy run of donations has reached the offices of the fund in London from different portions of our Eastern Empire. Thus, one mail brought remittances from Chumparan, Naini Tal, Simla, Dooors, Bengal, Peshawar, Calcutta, and Stapur.

The letters that accompanied some of these donations, too, have a peculiar interest and value to people staying at home, inasmuch as they reflect with great accuracy what white people in far off countries think of the little white slaves left to pine away in summer in the hot, arid waste of our slums. Thus a Scottish supporter, writing from Chepank, Madras, observes:—"Enclosed I have much pleasure in sending you a small donation towards the admirable object of your charity. I need hardly say I wish it every success. I had five years and more of city life in London, and was always glad of the summer outing, though it was only a fortnight." An official of the Bank of Bengal, in Calcutta, in sending a sovereign, also adds:—"If you can send me a pamphlet with fuller details especially of the cost of sending one child for a fortnight to the country, and also the time of year they are sent, I shall be obliged: I presume any church, sect, religion, or heathen is permitted to go so long as he or she needs fresh air." This correspondent, of course, is quite correct in his assumption that the fund knows no sect or creed in its beneficent work. He is also only one of many who have been powerfully impressed by the fund's decision to give a whole fortnight's holiday to the weakest and the most wretched of its waifs. August, it should be added, is the principal month for carrying out this experiment of a two weeks' vacation.

THE GENEROUS SCOT.

There are three other equally interesting letters from Calcutta. In one a lady says:—"Read your appeal in the "Indian Daily News" asking for funds to enable you to give poor London children a day in the country with great interest. I send you herewith for that purpose a postal order for five shillings and hope it will give four or fivy little ones their one happy day." Another letter states:—"Referring to your appeal, which appeared to-day in the 'Statesman' of Calcutta, I enclose a postal order for half a crown towards the fund for providing poor children with a day's outing in the country." The third is written by another generous Scot from one of the Calcutta hotels. "Enclosed," he says, "please find three shillings for your fund. I only wish it were more, but I can't afford it." A communication from Purnea is equally to the point. "Sir," it states, "the 'Calcutta Englishman' publishes your appeal on behalf of the Fresh Air Fund. I beg to enclose a contribution—£8 2s."

One letter, however, is even shorter than the above. It consists of only five words on heavy stamped notepaper, and all the address, except one word. "Calcutta," has been carefully cut off. And what it states is merely this:—"From a lonely, broken-hearted mother." Yet could hosts of words have brought more convincingly to the minds and hearts of their readers the springs of feelings that were moved in the unhappy writer's breast when she thought first of her own grief, and then, by an easy transition of the miserable lot of thousands of ragged, half-starved mites in the foul rookeries and recesses of our great towns and cities. "A lonely, broken-hearted mother!" Surely there are many such, who will be touched by her words, and inspired by her example not to brood selfishly on their own childlessness or loss, but to help other poor broken-hearted mothers and fathers who, with the gift of children, have not received other gifts in equal measure—work, opportunities, the love of virtue, "self-knowledge, self-reverence, self-control." Nobody wants to write or think too harshly of parents in the slums, yet nothing should be allowed to minimise our recognition of the terrible straits to which their luckless children are reduced these hot, baking summer days, when the cruel stones scorch their feet, the atmosphere reeks of vile odours of humanity, and they stagger aimlessly about too sick, hungry, and weak to shout or play.

"A PERPETUAL MYSTERY."

"How people can go off on their own holidays without doing something for these poor mites first," says the last Anglo-Indian we will quote, a subscriber at Bombay, who also sends a donation, "I cannot for the life of me make out. How people can expect to be happy playing by the sea with their little ones or roaming through your leafy lanes with their sweethearts when they have selfishly thought only of themselves and their particular enjoyment is a perpetual mystery to me. Personally, I know no way so sure of securing happiness on a holiday as helping others to similar pleasures, and so—as I hope in a month to be setting my face homewards—I send you a subscription to make sure of my own welcome and happiness."

THE GHOST OF VON MOLTKE

Dr. Franz Hartmann contributes to the "Occult-Review" for July, the following story of the apparition of the ghost of Field-Marshal General von Moltke, which, he says, is well known in Germany:—

One night at about eleven o'clock the sentinels who stood guard at the door of the palace where Field-Marshal General von Moltke lived, saw, him come out and presented their arms. The General wore his usual military dress, but without a sword, and was bareheaded. At the same time General v. G— and another gentleman of the Court saw the Marshal walking out of the door. He walked up the street to the place where the bridge was then building to which afterwards his name was given. There he stood still and seemed to look at the work. The two gentlemen were very much surprised to see Moltke walk about bareheaded, and at such an unusual hour, and they followed him for fear that some accident might happen to him. After a while Moltke turned round a corner and went on, and they followed him again but he mysteriously disappeared. That night Moltke died, and when the two gentlemen heard of it, they naturally supposed that he had met with an accident when they saw him near midnight; but it turned out that he had died already at 9 p.m., or some two hours before they followed him. The case has been made the subject of official investigation. The sentinels and the other witnesses were examined and no circumstance could have been better authenticated. It created a great sensation at the time, but the "experts" did not know what to make of it.

BY THE WAY.

SUBSIDIES FOR MOTOR-CARS.

"The German War Office is nothing if not far-seeing, and it is impossible to read without admiration the scheme which it has prepared for subvention to motor-cars in time of peace, in order to secure the services of a large number of thoroughly satisfactory cars in war," writes the Mail. "An annual payment of £50 per annum is to be made to owners of cars of 30-h. p. with an even larger allowance in case the car is of greater power. In return the owner of the car must hold it at the Government's disposal in the event of war at a price of £200, and must not part with it except to some purchaser in Germany who will accept the same liabilities. The scheme will have an industrial effect as well as a military result. It will greatly stimulate the German motor industry, and place it in a most advantageous position. If in one country the owners of motor-cars can draw £50 per annum from a kind Government, while in others no pecuniary assistance is given by the authorities, it is safe to prophesy that the country with the subsidies will speedily outstrip its competitors."

A SUPERFLUOUS HOUSE.

The "Spectator" is very sad at the position of Parliament working through Committees. "Mr. Belloc," it says, "does not exaggerate the position of affairs when he says, in a letter to the "Morning Post" last week, that 'under such conditions the Parliamentary consideration of a first-class measure is useless, or, rather has ceased to exist.' We no longer live under a Parliamentary Constitution. What used to be known under that name has been superseded by a Constitution in which the legislative and executive functions are united in a Committee of Twenty armed with all the authority, though not quite the secrecy, of the Venetian Council of Ten. How long the electorate will remain indifferent to this unnoticed revolution we will not pretend to say. But, if the system is to continue, it would be worth our while to devise some less cumbrous and less costly method of creating a Cabinet than by first returning and then silencing a superfluous House of Commons."

M. YVES GUYOT AND ENGLISH MEALS.

Mr. Yves Guyot has been giving his compatriots some hints about visiting England. "He prepares his readers," says the "Times," "for the simplicity of English fare, recommending the hot joint that is now to be had on board the Channel boats, although this evidently presupposes a smooth passage. The joint, he says, is the basis of English meals, and he describes it as a large piece of roast meat with potatoes, cabbage, and other vegetables, all boiled in water without salt. English cooking, in fact, is, he says, individualist. You have to make it on your own plate, though the raw material is firstrate. He is of opinion that the waiters on board, since they are in daily contact with French people, might take the trouble to learn fifty words of French, which would be of use to them in their service at table."

M. GUYOT AND ENGLISH RAILWAYS.

Among other important items of information imported by M. Yves Guyot to the French public is that London is less than seven hours distant from Paris, which, he remarks, is a fact that many French people do not know, but which the Franco-British Exhibition will teach them. Travelling, he says, is the best lesson in georgraphy. The administration of certain French railways would do well to meditate on the brief reference of M. Yves Guyot to the great facilities for travellers on their arrival in London stations by the proximity of the Custom House to the train. Moreover, let anybody who has been from Paris to London and back, compare the order prevailing at the British termini with the slow and slipshod service in France.

THE MEAT TRUST

Mr. Winston Churchill has informed the Commons that he is "appointing a Departmental Committee to inquire how far and in what manner the general supply, distribution, and price of meat in the United Kingdom are controlled or affected by any combination of firms or companies. Lord R. Cecil has consented to act as chairman of the Committee, and I have further invited Mr. Trevelyan Lieutenant-Colonel Philipps, and Mr. Bowerman to be members of it."

COWES AND CORK.

Though the Royal Yacht Club was started as long ago as 1715, with its headquarters at the Thatched House Tavern, in St. James's-street, it is claimed for the Royal Cork Yacht Club that it is the oldest of its kind in the United Kingdom. The latter was originally established early in the eighteenth century as the "Cork Harbour Water Club," the first sailing club of any sort of which there is record. Cowes, however, was first in appreciating, if not in marshalling, the sport, for Queen Elizabeth had a Rayal yacht there in 1588. It was not till about 1815, a century after its foundation, that the Royal Yacht Club—as the Squadron was then styled—took up its quarters at Cowes, the yearly dinner being held at hotels at East and West Cowes until 1856, when the Club acquired the Castle of Cowes.

AN INSTRUCTIVE CORRESPONDENCE.

Officials in Hongkong do not believe in waiting time. A certain proposal was considered and reduced to writing. It had to go to the Governor for sanction. The following is the complete correspondence—not an uninstructive one for overworked civilians:—

Your Excellency,—Approve the above recommendations.

(Sd.), F. H. May.

9-7-08.

Hon. Colonial Secretary.—Approved. It is not, I presume, intended that the applicant shall pay twice over for his license, e. g., first for the Governor's signature, and second for the S. B.'s permit.

(Sd.), F. D. Lugard.

10-7-08.

Land Officer.—Please note His Excellency's approval and pass to D. P. W.

(Sd.), F. H. May.

11-7-08.

Hon. Colonial Secretary.—Noted and passed to the D. P. W., who should pass to the S. B. for noting.

(Sd.), G. H. W.,
Land Officer.

13-7-08.

Hon. Colonial Secretary.—Noted and passed to H. S. D.

(Sd.) P. N. H. J.,
For D. P. W.

16-7-08.

Hon. Colonial Secretary,—Noted. There is no fee for the S. B.'s permit.

H. S. D.

20-7-08.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NOVEL DRESSING-TABLE COVERS.

Toilet-tables pass through many vicissitudes in the course of their wooden existence. If in their youth they are swathed in dimity and white spotted muslin, another fashion results in tearing away every wrapping so that they may blossom out into duchesse mats, or be covered by slabs of plate-glass: while there is always some novelty to make the last vogue but one seem hopelessly demode. In its latest guise of all, the toilet-table still retains its glass top, which so excellently protects the polished wooden surface from the effects of hot curling tongs and etnas, while it is supplemented with the daintiest toilet coverings of embroidered net, adorned with chintz flowers.

Curtain net of a wide coarse mesh is used, the oblong piece being simply bound with a band of broad or narrow ribbon—according to taste—and which tallies, as far as colour is concerned, with the shade of the cretonne applications. Many women evolve these dainty covers at home with the aid of a few remnants of flowered chintz, which must, however, be unglazed and of a distinctive pattern. This is applique to the net with an ordinary sewing machine, the outer edge of the roses and leaves being followed exactly, while as little margin as possible is left, half the charm lying in giving the design a flat appearance, as if, in fact, the pattern had been hand-painted upon it.

UNGLAZED CHINTZ.

A charming effect is gained by utilising an unglazed chintz, of which the pattern consists of wreaths of wild roses or pink ramblers, and Parma violets or pansies, these being connected into the form of a border round the cover by pale pink or mauve ribbon—an inch in width—which is sewn smoothly to the net. While the ribbon appears to pass under the bouquets at intervals, it is also in reality looped round the stalks, and is twisted and festooned so as to give the effect of ribbon streamers. The same idea is applied to the large "box pincushion," which so many people make a feature of nowadays, despite the fact that the guest room is unfortunately not yet allowed its once much appreciated privilege of a satiety of pins. This is, however, padded to about the size of a small footstool, and were it not that its boxlike cavity holds so much of the impediments of the dressing-table, and saves the amassing of so many auxiliary pots and trinket boxes, it would hardly be tolerated on account of its immense and cumbersome dimensions. A square of net, edged with lace, and applique with tiny cretonne flowers, has a charming effect, especially when carried out to match the toilet cover, the pattern being invariably manipulated in some way, so that a bunch of roses, a single LaFrance bloom, or a spray of lilac or hydrangeas occupies the centre. In the case of a design of cabbage or dog roses, a pretty effect is gained by cutting off the petals of the full-blown roses on the design, and applying these here and there over the net, so that the cover appears as if natural roses had scattered their fragrant leaves over the cloth.

FAMOUS SQUABBLES OF NAVAL NOTABILITIES.

The greatest and most brilliant administrators and admirals are not always noted for being the most lamblike in their dealings with one another. Nelson himself more than once fell foul of his superiors. In 1795 he was under Admiral Hotham, when he fought two actions with the French off Toulon. In both cases, the French, after being beaten, were allowed to escape. Nelson was furious. He wrote home that Hotham had entirely failed to do what he might have done; and that the country shared his views is proved by the fact that Hotham was suppreseded a few months later by Sir John Jervis.

Four years later, Nelson was at Naples, when he received positive orders from Lord Keith, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, to bring the greater part of his force to Minorca. He flatly refused. The order was repeated. Still Nelson did not obey. He merely sent part of his fleet, under his second in command, Sir John Duckworth. There was a tremendous row between Nelson and Lord Keith. The latter reported to the Admiralty and Nelson was censured for his conduct.

The court-martial on Captain Dawkins, of the "Vangnard," was the cause of much ill-feeling. The "Vanguard," it may be remembered, was sunk by collision with the "Iron Duke," in 1875. The court-martial declared that one of the chief causes of the disaster was that the whole squadron was going too fast in the fog, and blamed Admiral Tarleton for this fact. Captain Dawkins was dismissed his ship. There was a great difference of opinion. Some threw the blame on improper navigation on the part of the "Iron Duke." At last the Admiralty took up the matter, and a minute was issued, declaring that the pace of the squadron had nothing to do with the accident, and by removing the navigating lieutenant of the "Iron Duke" from his command.

Another great naval row occurred in 1884. England's Navy was at that date in a worse condition, comparatively speaking, than before. The service itself was in despair, yet the First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Northbrook, actually rose in the House to say that the Navy was so perfect that if the Exchequer gave him two millions, he would not know what to do with it. At the very same time Lord Alcester declared to the editor of a London evening paper that things were so bad that, supposing war were declared, he and the rest of the Admiralty would, within twenty-four hours, "be swinging by our necks from the lamp-posts in front of Whitehall." Then this editor published a little pamphlet, "The Truth About our Navy and Coaling-Stations."

Very few pamphlets have ever made such a sensation, or indeed, caused so many quarrels. The result was excellent. A few months later Lord Northbrook announced to the House that he must at once have three and a half millions for fresh construction.

There have been endless quarrels over this matter of efficiency. There was a recent row about the "Belleville" boilers, and an almost worse one, eight years ago over the "sixty-three cripples," all of which worn-out warships have long ago been "scrapped."

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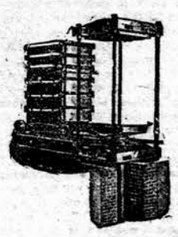

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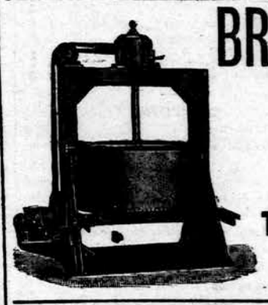

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AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, SECUNDERABAD.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.
BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola Reg'd
KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES,
AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.
When frequently used.
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.
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Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.] [BOMBAY, AUGUST 25.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols... ...	86 1/2	1/16	
3 do.	Rentes	96 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	89 1/2	7/16	
3½ do.	Govt. Securities....	83 5/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...		23 13/16		1/16
do.	do. 2 months' hence	23 13/16		1/16
do.	in New York ...	51 1/2		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris...		25·13 1/2	1/2	
do.	do. do. Berlin....	20·40 1/4	un	chgd
do.	do. do. New York.	4·86	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate,		2 1/2	since	29th May
do	Short London Bills		un	chgd
	3 months' sight	1 3/8		
do.	Indian Bank Bills		un	chgd
	6 months' sight...	2 3/8		
do.	3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/8	un	chgd
do.	6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		5/8	un	chgd
do.	7 day Market Loans...	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 23/32d.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/10 1/2 unchanged
*Closing Tone of Silver—Weak.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet and dull.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Dull
Manchester	Dull.
Total Sales	3,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	100 "
Imports	8,000 "
Mid-Americans	5·40—16
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 1/2—1/8

Future Delivery Prices :—

A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
4·33	4·73	4·66	4·64	4·62
—11	—06	—05	—05	—04
J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May.	
4·62	4·61	4·65	4·66	
—05	—04	—05	—05	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	12,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	2,106 "
Exports to Great Britain	6,000 "
Do to Continent	3,000 "

Spot Cotton—9·90—10.
Futures—Month of Oct. 8·50—07 } Declined owing to unfavourable cables and to bear pressure and liquidation.
Do. Dec. 8·49—06 }
New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—9 11/16—1/16
Futures—Month of Oct. 8·53—07
Do. do. Dec. 8·52—07
Closing Tone of Spot :—Easy.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d. 5
F. G. Broach	d. 5 1/32
Good Broach	d. 4 31/32
Fine Bhownagger	d. 4 31/32
F. G. Bhownagger	d. 4 31/32
Good Bhownagger	d. 4 31/32
Fine Oomras	d. 4 31/32
F. G. Oomras	d. 4 31/32
Good Oomras	d. 4 30/32
Good M. G. Oomras	d. 4 30/32
Fine M. G. Oomras	d. 4 30/32
Fine Bengals	d. 3 30/32
F. G. Bengals	d. 3 29/32
Good Bengals	d. 3 1/32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ...	d. 4 30/32
Good Khandeish	d. 4 1/32
F. G. Khandeish	d. 4 29/32

WHEAT.

White Delhi per 492 lbs. ex-ship C.I.F.—37 Apl.-May —London—Sellers—Canal.
White Choice Karachi C.I.F.—39 1/4 Sep.-Oct.—Hull —Sellers—Canal.
Red F.A.Q. Karachi C.I.F.—38 3/4 Sep.-Oct.—Hull —Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Dull.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—1,360,000.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship. 55 August-Sept.—Dunkirk—Done—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 54 1/2 Aug.-Sept.—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 47 3/4 Aug.-Sept.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.
Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship—48—Aug.-Sept.—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 1/8 nagd.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 4s. 1/2d. Sellers.
Arrivals :—
"Caledonien."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [25TH AUGUST, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
3 Boxes Gold Bullions.	2,27,136	Sydney	National Bk.
1 Box Sov.....	75,000	Durban	
1 Box Rs.	7,750	Hongkong,	International Bank.
1 Box Sov.....	960	Suez.....	R. Girdhardlal & Co.
Rupees	510		

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England...	2½ per cent.	from 10th May.
Bank of Bengal ...	3 per cent.	" 16th July.
Bank of Bombay...	3 per cent.	" 22rd "
Bank of Madras ...	4 per cent.	" 14th "

Money :—
Borrowers for two months fixed at 2 1-2 per cent per annum.
Exchange :—
There is no change to report in quotations on London. All Banks are offering to sell at 1s. 3 7-8d for T.T. and demand, but there no buyers, and Banks are unwilling to give 1s. 3 29-32d. before the 15th of September. A few bills are offered at 1-4 3 months' sight, but Banks refuse to buy under 1s. 4 1-32d. at which business has been done. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 1/32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Do. 6 months' sight— ...	1s. 4 3/16d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	168
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight,...	132
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	174

Government Paper :—
Opening rates to-day were unchanged at 95 5-8 for cash and the settlement, but the business reported during the day has been trifling, the Market closing probably with sellers. Calcutta Market is weaker at 95 9-16 ready and 95 1-2 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95·10
1st Settlement	" 95·10

Bullion :—
On Monday Bar silver in London fell 1-16 to 24 13-16 for ready and two months hence, while New York is down 1-4 at 51 1-2. Locally the the market opened at 95 3-4 and closed at 95 11-16, which is 1-4 lower than yesterday's rate. Forward bars are quoted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	4	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	60	11	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	60	9	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	60	9	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The continued steady decline in the Home markets is having an unfavorable effect locally and prices for new crop are about Rs. 2 lower all round Exporters are doing little and the bazaar is also holding back except for a small amount of covering of previous sales.
Ready cotton is also easier but the demand still continues limited in spite of the pressure to sell.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	223	March-09
Good M. G. Broach	227/8	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	210	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	203/4	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	194	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	194	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	186/7	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	182	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	190/9	"
F. G. M. G. Bengals	178	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	169	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	4,000 bales.
Total Imports	1,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·69	4·73	4·67	4·64
unchgd	unchgd	—0·1	unchgd
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May
4·63	4·62	4·64	4·65	4·66

unchgd

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
Ready ... ...Rs. 8 6 0
Forward ... ...Rs. 7 10 6 April-May
Tone.—Quiet with no business passing.
Rapeseed :—
Ready Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 8 4 0
" Yellow Gujerat ... " 9 7 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Poppyseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 10 1 0
Tone—Dull and declining.
Castorseed :—
Ready ... ...Rs. 30 3 0
Forward ... ...Rs. 28 0 0 Apl.-May
Tone.—Quiet.
Cottonseed :—
Rs. 25 4 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Mowraseed :—
Rs. 5 12 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Wheat :—
White Delhi ... ... Rs. 5 1 0 April-May
Tone.—Quiet with some business passing.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	108	bales,
Wheat	5,095	cwts.
Linseed	309	"
Rapeseed	333	"
Gingellyseed	362	"
Poppyseed	953	"
Groundnuts	22	"
Castorseed	2,602	"
Rice	34,210	"
Myrabolams	1,302	"
Cottonseed...	5,937	"
Mowraseed...	2,325	"
Gram	1,922	"
Joowar	103	"
Maize	nil	

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Pedang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 25 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 24th August 1908.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	25	10	37 a. m.	2	30
Teheran ...	25	12	45 p. m.	1	25
Suez	25	2	15 p. m.	0	43

NOTICES.
Cable Djeddah Souakim interrupted (28-7-08).
Cable Assab Massoual interrupted (29-7-08).

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

There is much to be said for the practice, common in these days, of acquiring the house in which some poet has lived, storing it with relics pertaining to him, and then throwing it open to the public as a museum. A single relic in the glass case of a collector is a mere article of "vertu" and appeals only to curiosity. But for a visitor to stand within the four walls in which the poet himself lived and to be surrounded on every side by the objects which he must daily have seen and handled, is an experience of a different sort. It helps him to give body and substance to his preconception of the poet's personality. This purpose, no doubt, will be admirably served by the Coleridge cottage at Nether Stowey, which, as the newspapers intimated last week, has now been acquired and is to be vested in trustees. Another appeal is now being made, this time on behalf of the Cowper house at Olney. That house is on a slightly different footing from the other. It has already been in the possession of the public for eight years, but the relics are crowded into a limited space. Certain rooms at present occupied by the curator are needed for the purposes of the museum, and in order to make the necessary changes and to provide a small endowment an appeal is made for £2,200. That it will be heartily responded to everyone will hope. Cowper has claims upon the attention of all the churches as the author of several of the finest of hymns, he has claims upon the literary because of his poems and letters, while the pathetic story of his life awakens sympathy even among those who have no interest either in literature or hymnology. Moreover, it counts that it should be the Olney house for which support is asked. Everyone in his mental gallery has a picture of Cowper, and it is always Cowper as he was at Olney. It may be the picture of him sitting working in his greenhouse, with the goldfinches in their cages above him, the myrtles looking in upon him through the window and, beyond the myrtles, the "double row of grass pinks"; or, if it is an interior. it is such a scene in the "snug parlour," as the visit of the "candidate" interrupted, when one lady was knitting, the other netting, and Cowper himself "winding worsted." It was in such idyllic surroundings, far away from the squalor of Grub-street and the "beating of the steely sea" of life, that Cowper did his part towards renewing the life of English poetry.

DIFFERENT ENVIRONMENT.

In circumstances very different was Burns co-operating with him, yet the two poets appreciated each other. Of course, in the eyes of Cowper, who was gently born and bred, whose "father's family is traced back without interruption to the time of Edward IV.," there would be in the work of Burns much that was offensive; accordingly his praise, to the "Burnsite" of whatever hue, must seem somewhat tame. Nevertheless it was something that, through the horn window of the broad Scots dialect he could see clearly enough that Burns's poetry was a "very extraordinary production." "He is, I believe," says Cowper, "the only poet these kingdoms have produced in the lower rank of life since Shakspere (I should rather say Prior) who need not be indebted for any part of his praise to a charitable consideration of his origin and the disadvantages under which he labured." Burns, on the other hand, carried the "Task" in his pocket. He dipped into it in spare moments of the working day, he marked it assiduously with his pencil, and although some of his marginal comments are critical the most are commendatory. Even those who would as lief hear a "brazen canstick turned" as read a page of "mincing poetry" have still Cowper to deal with as a master of prose. No one ever seriously maintained that he was the greatest of English poets, but he has been declared the greatest of English letter-writers. Such was Southey's contention, and it is Mr. Benham's. Even Mr. Austin Dobson, who takes reasonable exception to the superlative, gives him "high marks," and that especially for his power of making trifles interesting. "In the art of shedding a sedate playfulness over the least promising themes, in magnifying the incidents of his 'set grey life' into occurrences worthy of record, in communicating to his page all the variations of mood that sweep acroes him as he writes," says Mr. Dobson, "he is unrivalled."

BLACKWOOD'S COVER.

A writer the other day, commenting appreciatively on the persistent self-identity of "Blackwood's Magazine," remarked that it still retained on its cover the "bust of John Knox." One would have taken the error for a mere "lapsus calami" if the writer had not straightway added, "no matter what missiles Mr. Andrew Lang may fling at him." There is, however, no resemblance between the typical picture of the Reformer, with its academic cap and flowing beard, and the skull-capped, well-trimmed face on "Blackwood," and there would have been no great propriety in putting the likeness of a religious extremist on the cover of a magazine not distinctively religious. It is, of course, the head of George Buchanan. It is copied from a picture painted on a panel which from time immemorial has been in the possession of the University of Edinburgh. No one knows who painted it, when it was painted, nor, consequently, the age of the subject at the time, but it seems old enough to be contemporary, and among all the portraits that claim to be likenesses of the great humanist it has the best chance of being authentic. Blackwood transferred it to his cover and title-page as representing the typical Scottish scholar. If Lockhart's suggestion on the opening of the "establishment at 22, Pall Mall" had been adopted and the head been painted on all the blinds with no other sign, "Buchanan's Head" would have become to the Blackwood firm what first the "Judge's Head" and then "Shakspere's Head" were to Jacob Tonson, and what other "heads" have been to publishers of a later date. It has been, however, exclusively appropriated to the magazine. It appeared on the first issue in April 1817; it appears still, and no doubt will continue to appear so long as "Blackwood" is "Blackwood."

DE QUINCEY RELICS.

The Manchester Free Library has acquired some interesting relics of Thomas de Quincey in the shape of certain proof-sheets, with corrections and additions in his handwriting, and also sundry scraps of copy and notes for the printer. The proof-sheets show the minute care with which De Quincey weighed and measured his words and phrases. He changes "however" into "howsoever"; he strikes out a sentence apparently because it impedes the swift progress of his argument; he inserts a word for the sake of the cadence it gives to a phrase. In a fragment of a few lines he expresses a very emphatic view of a celebrated King of the Jews: "This man History denominates Herod the Great; obviously for his artistic merit as a first-rate murderer, since of other accomplishments he had confessedly none at all." Another fragment refers to the persecution of Dr. Andrew Bell—whose "Madras system" was the Anglican rival of Joseph Lancaster's scheme for the education of the poor—by his wife, who sent him letters addressed to "The ape of apes and knave of knaves, who is recorded to have paid a debt, but a small one you may be sure it was that he selected for this wonderful experiment—in fact it was 4½d." There was judicial separation between them, and it was in this fashion that she reminded the patient Andrew of her continued existence. De Quincey's literary work was carried on under great pressure. He speaks of the floor being covered two feet deep with books; of the difficulty he had in finding what he wanted—"it killed me to stoop," he says; and he is always anxious for an extension of time

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ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

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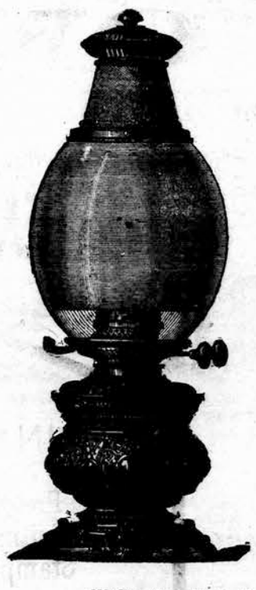

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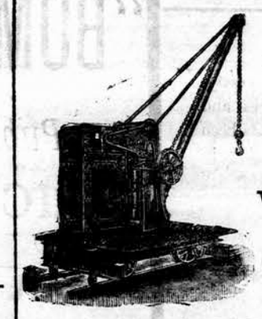

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